



DEDICATION
of
TWO MARKERS
for
SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
OLD INDIAN BURYING GROUND
JULY 4, 1976

A BICENTENNIAL PROJECT
of
FORT HARRISON CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Terre Haute, Indiana

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

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Community Affairs File

SERGEANT ETHAN POMEROY

1744-1825

served in

Capt. Wm. Cook's Co. of Col. Woodridge's Mass. Reg.

- - - - -

WILLIAM SOULES

1766-1820

served as

Drummer Boy in Revolutionary War

- - - - -

AMERICAN'S CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity, for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its Flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

- - William Tyler Page

PROGRAM

POSTING OF COLORS	Indiana Air National Guard Bicentennial Color Guard
INVOCATION	Mrs. C. R. VanArsdall, Chaplain Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR
PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE	Mrs. R. G. Nunn, Past Regent Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR
AMERICAN'S CREED	Mrs. Glenn D. Irwin, 2nd Vice Regent Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR
WELCOME	Mrs. William A. VanHorn, Regent Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR
HISTORY OF CEMETERY	Dr. A. W. Cavins, President Vigo County Historical Society
SOLDIER'S HISTORY	Mrs. Robert I. Clark, Historian Vigo Co. Bicentennial Chairman
DEDICATION OF MARKERS	Mrs. John G. Biel, 1st Vice Regent Past Vice President General, NSDAR Chapter Bicentennial Chairman
UNVEILING OF MARKERS	
SGT. ETHAN POMEROY	Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Rockville Descendent Past Vice President General, NSDAR
WILLIAM SOULES	Miss Gertrude Soules, Descendent Mrs. Basil Whitlock, Descendent
ACCEPTANCE OF MARKERS	Mr. William S. Elston, Manager Pillsbury Company
BENEDICTION	Mrs. C. R. VanArsdall, Chaplain Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR
RETIRING OF COLORS	Indiana Air National Guard Bicentennial Color Guard

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND APPRECIATION TO

Mr. William S. Elston, Pillsbury Company Manager

Capt. Robert E. Hall, IN ANG, Military Coordinator

Air National Guard

Army National Guard

Army Reserve

Naval Reserve

Mr. Richard Tuttle, Krietenstein Glass & Paint Co., Inc.

Mrs. Robert I. Clark, Historian

- - - - -

Sullivan Union

18 January 1939

Historic Naval Battle Fought on Wabash River Over One Hundred Sixty Years Ago

Engagement Occurred March 3rd 1779, During Revolutionary War, in Gill Township at Points Coupee, Now Bright Light Ferry Landing.

By Samuel S. Brewer



It is not generally known to the people of the states of Indiana and Illinois, that one of the decisive naval actions of the Revolutionary War was fought on the Wabash River, at Point Coupee (now known as the Bright Ferry Landing in Gill Township, Sullivan County, Indiana) during that eventful period of the history of the American Republic, and furthermore, that it was the only battle ever fought within the boundaries and on the waters of either of these two states.

The expedition of General George Rogers Clark, sent out by the Common Wealth of Virginia, on the direct order of Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, in the summer of 1778 to capture the fort then held by the British, at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and Vincennes, on the lower Wabash River, had culminated in a series of victories for the little army under General Clark's command-----first Kaskaskia then Cahokia, had surrendered to him, and finally on February 25th, 1779 Vincennes was captured.

It was on the day of Vincennes

capture that General Clark learned for the first time that the British were sending additional supplies, arms and troops down the Wabash River from the north, in long keel boats, to reinforce their garrison at Post St. Vincents. General Clark's batteau, "The Willing," with two cannon mounted on it, and a crew of 25 men aboard, which he had built after he had captured Kaskaskia and then sent down the Mississippi River then to ascend both the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, had been delayed by a great flood in the two latter rivers and consequently had not arrived at Vincennes yet. (This was the first warship ever built and used on the waters draining the Northwest Territory.)

General Clark, afterwards called the "Hannibal of the West," was a man of action and wasted no time waiting for the "Willing" to arrive. On February 26th, 1779, with a torrential rain falling, he ordered Captain Helm and Henry, with two detachments of Virginia militia consisting of 37 men, and Major Legare with a detachment of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois French militia consisting of

16 men--a total force in the three detachments of 56 officers and men--to proceed up the Wabash River, then at a roaring flood stage with the overflow waters extending from hill to hill on each side of it with all its tributary rivers and creeks disgorging great floods of water into it, and consequently, on account of this high stage of the water, was very hard to row against.

This river expedition was under the command of Captain Helm. A small flotilla of three long keel boats, with a swivel cannon mounted on each, carried the entire force together with their provisions, supplies, arms and ammunition. General Clark's orders to Captain Helm were to row up the river against the current, and meet a fleet of 10 long keel boats of the British, then moving down the Wabash River, with the current from the north, and either capture or destroy their entire fleet.

Captain Helm and his flotilla of 3 boats met with almost unsurmountable difficulties. The roaring current of the Wabash was not the only difficulty to cope with. The

rain fell incessantly, in torrents, sometimes accompanied with high winds, which added to the swiftness of the river current, made progress up the river very slow. Many times the men would have to move the boats forward against this swift current by attaching pulleys and ropes to tree tops overhanging the banks of the river and then pulling the boats forward by hand work, called "skedging". The rain drenched the men continually and their exertions were almost superhuman. The French militia were well acquainted with the course of the Wabash River and knew of a protected landing, at the south side of Point Coupee. (A point of land jutting to the westward in what is now Gill Township, Sullivan County, Indiana, and about 3 miles south of the island in the Wabash River where the Elks lodge now have their clubhouse built, just north of the railroad bridge at Riverton.)

After 5 days of hard and exhausting effort, the expedition finally reached this south landing at Point Coupee, on the evening of March 2nd, 1779, where they tied their three boats to trees in still water and decided to await here the arrival of the British fleet when it hove in sight around the bend of the point and then attack it. The next morning, March 3rd, 1779, the first boats of the enemy were sighted as they rounded the bend of the river

at this point. A terrific rain was falling at the time, accompanied with a great display of lightning, heavy crashes of thunder and a heavy wind blowing from the southeast that was almost of gale proportions.

With this storm raging in all its fury, Captain Helm immediately ordered the three boats of the American flotilla untied from their moorings, and with all the men on board rowed out to meet the enemy. The swivel cannon went into action first. Their gunners were all expert marksmen. The roar of these canon, fired with a heavy detonating powder, was the first intimation the British had that an enemy was disrupting their further passage down the river on their way to reinforce the fort at Vincennes.

As the American flotilla bore down against them, they soon heard the shouts of the British officers to their men "God save the King" and "row fast", but a few well directed shots from the swivels soon caused them to change their minds, and soon thereafter flag was struck and hauled down from His Majesty's boats that were still left afloat in his fleet, 3 of which had already been sunk or else stranded. The balance of the British fleet, consisting of 7 large keel boats, loaded with provisions, supplies, arms, munitions, and bale-goods, a large sum in cash in a trunk

on board the Captain's boat, together with the following prisoners of war: Mr. DeJean, Grand Judge of Detroit; Mr. Adimar, Commissary General, and 88 officers and men. The number of killed, wounded and drowned of the British is not known, but most of the men in the three boats sunk were rescued and it is thought their loss was small, probably 8 or 10 men. The Americans suffered no loss of men in this action; however, a short time thereafter several died as a result of exposure in this expedition. The 7 captured boats, with their cargoes and the prisoners of war were taken immediately down the river by Captain Helm to Vincennes where they arrived about 10 o'clock on the morning of March 5th 1779.

The cash and cargoes captured with these boats in this action were ordered distributed under the law of the sea, equally among the officers and men engaged in the action as prize money.

This action fought on the lower Wabash River at Point Coupee in Gill Township, Sullivan County, Indiana during the Revolutionary War, on the morning of March 3rd, 1779, being the only naval engagement ever fought on this river, or within the boundaries, or on the waters of either the states Indiana and Illinois.

The complete roster of the officers and men who fought at this battle were: Virginia Militia; Captain Helm's company - John Anderson, Christian Bowman, Robert Burnett, John Bowles, Peter Creager, James Curry, John Crawley, Daniel Colvin, James Corder, Joseph Duncan(Dunkin), Armisted Dudley, James Graham, John Gaines, Christoher Houts, Joseph Hiatt and James Hobbs, all privates; Thomas Dennon and James Harrison, swivel gunners, and Mordecai Dix (or Hicks) , fifer. A total of 19 men in this company.

Captain Henry's company: Thomas Jameson and William Monroe, Sergants; Richard Lovall, drummer; John Jewell, **Micajah Mayfield**, Ebeneezer Osburn (Osborne), William Purcell, John Setzer, Henry Smock, Daniel Teegarden, Joseph Thornberry, Peter Vales, Daniel Walston, William White, Andrew Cowan, Richard Curtis and Henry Funk, all privates; Bernard Massie, swivel gunner. 18 men in company.

French militia from Kaskaskia, Illinois-Captain Legare's company: Joost (Joseph) Papin, Louis Lenna, Jacques La Marche, Joost De Lige, Jean Haptiste Saucler, Piere Chartier, Gabriel Marieau, Pierre La Fleur, Louis Piette, Louis La Conta, Louis Clermont and Alexis Brenon, all privates. Total 16 men in

company.

A careful perusal of this roster is extremely illuminating to the people of Sullivan County, Indiana, particularly so to those living in Gill and Turman Township, as well as Curry. Many familiar names appear therein that will be interesting to a large number of families now living or have descendants living in the county.

*Copied from Dr. Maple's
Scrapbook , Volume X, page 4
(On Microfilm at The Vigo
Co., Indiana Public Llibrary
and
Sullivan Public Library,
Sullivan , Indiana)*

OUR REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

We of Indiana seldom realize our heritage in the remains within our limits of those who served to establish the nation of which at times we are more or less proud.

When William Henry Harrison opened his executive journal and wrote those significant words, "This day began the government of the Territory of Indiana", more than half of the adult males in Indiana had seen service in the War of the Revolution.

The population of the territory, excluding what later became Illinois and Michigan Territories, was about 2500, of whom we may assume one fifth were heads of families and of these there would have been something like 250 revolutionary soldiers.

The movement to the west had hardly started, the western boundary of the Northwest Territory was the Greenville Treaty Line extending from Fort Recovery to a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River on the Ohio and north from the Fort to the Canadian Line, wherever that was.

The population was to increase ten fold in the next decade and it is safe to say that before the attainment of statehood Indiana was to contain more than a thousand of these veterans.

Where are they now, what sod covers them and who can point to their last resting place?

The historian, the genealogist and the lineal descendant are alike lending their assistance in the search for the graves of these who came here, some in their prime of life, some in the sunset of their lives, helpless dependents on the charity of their friends or relatives, none it is safe to say wholly dependent on the meagre pension of their country.

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Vigo County was among the last of those counties set up at so early a date as to receive many of these men as wage earners thirty five years after the close of the great contest so that her proportion of them lying beneath her soil is lower than in the older settled communities nearer the Ohio.

In those days of early marriage, a youth who stood at Concord Bridge and heard "the shot heard round the world" would have been a grandfather when men first came to Vigo and would have died of old age before the coming of that greater conflict of the sixties and none of us here can bear witness to the events of those days so that human memories are not to be depended upon for the story of the last resting places of these men.

Where then is the record to be found? Where do we look for the information that will allow us the rare privilege of standing on hallowed ground and resting our hand on a stone of which we can say, "Here lies a Revolutionary Soldier".

In the older settlements to the east and south of us, men were buried on the land they owned, land that came to them in many instances from the Government itself as a reward or bounty for their service.

Virginia, when she ceded to the United States as a whole the territory lying northwest of the River Ohio, reserved for her possible needs certain portions of the territory described as between the Scioto and the Little Miami Rivers. She had granted bounty lands to her former soldiers in Kentucky and lying between the ^{Green} Kentucky and ^{and} Tennessee Rivers along the Cumberland River but the uncertainty of the amount of suitable land there rendered it necessary to reserve some land

north of the Ohio and both of these territories bear witness in their land titles to the presence of the soldiers there.

In Indiana, however, there was but one such reservation, that granted to George Rogers Clark and his associates in what became known as "Clark's Grant" now included in Clark County with the exception of about 9000 acres which has been placed in Scott County by the creation of that County.

Here and here only in Indiana can we locate the lands that were actually owned by the Soldiers of the Revolution by direct grant from the Colony of Virginia or the Federal Government.

Elsewhere we must depend on the stones over the graves, the records of the cemeteries, rare and infrequent, the story of the death and burial from the press or in one instance in Vigo County, the record of the County Commissioners when the veteran applied for exemption from taxation as a Soldier of the Revolution.

In the case of William Thomas who served in the Virginia Militia and ^{was} ~~is~~ buried in the old Prairie Creek Baptist Cemetery at Middletown in 1828⁸ at the age of 74, one descendant was admitted to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on the record of the affidavit filed with the County Commissioners asking relief from taxation.

The affidavit of course was not evidence of service in the War and would not now be accepted as proof of such service and later descendants have gone in on the record of service furnished by the Ex War Department.

His name is also given in another source record, the list of pensioners in Indiana in 1835, but as he had then been dead seven years the name should not appear there unless it

represents another individual of whom we know nothing.

This pension list also includes the name of Daniel Stringham as a pensioner in Scott County in 1835 and he may have been living there at the time but he is buried in Parke County. His connection with Vigo is early as he was one of those who came in the Markle boat in 1816 and settled here, his daughter Henrietta, an original daughter of the Revolution being buried in Woodlawn in an unmarked grave, the location of which is known.

Woodlawn contains another veteran of the Revolution in the body of Joshua Patrick whose stone, still visible, bears no name or date now decipherable.

Walter Dickerson who served in the New Jersey Troops under Huggins, is buried in the family cemetery on the old Paul Kuhn farm almost opposite the Vigo County Orphan Home in Lost Creek and of all of our Revolutionary Soldiers has by long odds the largest number of known descendants here. From this ancestor alone a chapter with a larger membership than the Fort Harrison Chapter could be formed

Daniel Soesbe is given in the 1835 pension list as a resident of Greene County but he died here in 1841 and is buried in Hull Cemetery. None of his descendants here are members of the Daughters but there are a few entered from other cities.

William Ray died in 1840 but a few months short of a centenarian and is buried in Riley Township where many of his descendants still live.

Joseph Dickson served in the Cumberland County, Pa. militia and is buried in the old Lone Hill Cemetery, now known as Grandview, the vicinity of his grave marked by

the bronze standard of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution as are the graves of William Thomas and William Ray.

Isaac Stevens owned the land on which stands the cemetery in the rear of the old Otter Creek Union Church on the Lafayette Road, now the property of the Kings Daughters and is no doubt buried there though there is no stone and no record. He was on the pension rolls in 1835.

Putnam County claims to be the resting place of Laban Hall but the papers of the day recite that he was buried in the graveyard near Otter Creek Bridge with military honors after his death in the house now occupied by Ransom Phillips at Lafayette and Hawthorne Roads.

Gershon Tuttle is another of those whose resting place is only known from the account of his burial "near the Otter Creek Bridge" and this may be translated as the old Markle Burying Ground as being on this side of the Creek and he having lived in that vicinity. A daughter of his married a son of Abraham Markle and is buried at Bloomington.

Other pensioners who lived and drew their money in Vigo County were John Colwell, Gowan Jeffries, James Thompson, John Coltrin, Jacob Coleman, John Hamilton, given as Lieut. in one list and as Captain in another so that there may have been two individuals, Thomas Dample and James Barnes.

These are those whom we honor, ^{nine}~~ten~~ men who are known to be buried in the county, five of them marked by stones over the grave, one by a stone within a short distance of the grave and three of them by a marker of a patriotic-hereditary society.

Eight others are supposed to be buried here because of their residence here at a late period of their lives but all told this comprises but seventeen men in all Vigo County.

It is highly improbable that this is all of those men of 1775-1783 who served to make America what it has become, there is a strong basis for the belief that more than twice that number are buried in Vigo County, their graves perhaps so well marked that only the proof of their service is needed to establish their identity, service unknown to their descendants, who like the rest of us knew little more than that we must have had an ancestor at that period and until the urge overcame us, thought little or nothing of the pride that is now ours in their part in the War of the Revolution.

December 5, 1934.

Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne,
912 Main Street,
Brookville, Indiana.

Dear Mrs. O'Byrne:

I am enclosing a contribution to your work in compiling the Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Indiana.

Possibly I have misinterpreted the line "How Marked? Monument?" and that the first query calls for the inscription on the stone where one is shown, but I have included the date of death there as I see no other place for it.

Further checking may develop another son for the account of his death says he died at the home of his son in Prairieton but gives him as the father of Dr. Patrick of Terre Haute."

Chapter regents should be cautioned that the pensioners living in the various counties in 1835 did not necessarily die there and that there is even some doubt that they even lived where the Senate Document places them.

Putnam County has a tablet with the name of Laban Hall who is buried in Vigo. Daniel Stringham is listed in Scott County and buried in Parke. Nathan Hinkle is reported not in Sullivan, Daniel Solsby (Soesbe) is given as in Greene and is in Vigo and there are quite a number of others not buried where the pension is supposed to have been paid, among them your own Dyer Woodworth given as in Fayette.

If any of the Chapters have funds to pay for service, I can help them out.

Yours truly,

July 6, 1947

Work of Locating Graves of Revolutionary Heroes Completed

TERRE-HAUTE TRIBUNE
Markle.

Here are two old soldiers of Vigo county of whom we know so little that we have to combine them in one article on Soldiers of the Revolution.

Both died in the county both are buried here, but while one has a stone to his memory, we do not even know where the other lies.

Daniel Soesbe, as the government has the name on its records, though several members of the family have varied spellings in their applications for membership in the DAR, died March 4, 1841, and is buried in the Hull cemetery in Honey Creek township. He attained the age of 85 years, 10 months and 19 days. His wife, Rachel, died Feb. 8, 1844, and lies beside him.

Of their children, we know only that their daughter, Rachel, married Hezekiah Harbert and their son, Solomon, married Amadine Watson. Their daughter, Lucinda, married William Henry Clark and their daughters, Mabel and Frances, entered the Daughters of the American Revolution on the record of great-great-grandfather, Daniel Soesbe, who was one of the

pioneers of Vigo county, having entered his land Oct. 28, 1816.

If there are descendants in the county at this time, there has been no response to previous queries.

Laban Hall died at Watton Cottage on the Lafayette Road at the Otter Creek township line Sept. 9, 1842, on his 87th birth anniversary.

This historic cottage had been built before 1833 when it was sold for \$145 by Richard Montgomery and his wife, Hepsy, to Ezra M. Jones. Jones in turn sold it in 1834 for \$150 to Simon Peck. In 1844 Simon Peck sold it to William Hall, a son of the soldier who had died there more than two years earlier. The probability is that the installment sale system had been in use for a good many years.

The only descendants of Laban Hall are the son and daughter of the late widow of Ransom Phillips, the latter of whom has demolished the old cottage and is building a new home there.

Of the other soldiers buried in the county we have nothing concerning the following: James Barnes, Jacob Coleman, John Coltran, John Colwell, Thomas Dample, John Hamilton, Gowan Jeffries, George Jones, Joseph Mitchell, Zenas Mitchell, Sr., Isaac Stevens or Stephens or James Stephens.

While this is the last of this series, the writer would like to have any information on these men.

"Revolutionary Soldiers (2H)"

Revolutionary War Soldiers

Bohannon, George
Bonnell, Abraham
Boyer, Samuel
Brackett, William
Brackett, Peter
Breckenridge, Hugh Henry
Brockenridge, William
Brockett, Hezekiah
Brockett, Josiah
Brower, Hendrick
Combs, Thomas J., N.J.
Compton, Joseph
Compton, Robert
Condit, David
~~Ganner~~
Conner, Jacob.
Converse, Asa
Converse, Israel
Cook, Ephraim Conn.
Cook, John
Cook, Oliver
Coon, Joseph
Coon, William
Corterin, John
Corwin, Elias
Cory, Philip

Costigan, Johnston
Cotton, Thomas, Jr. Conn.
cotton, Willard
Covington, Richard
Crawford, Jonathan
Cressy, Daniel
Crim, Paul N.Y.
Culbreath, Thomas
Curry, Robert Va.
Curtis, Jonas. Conn.
Curtiss, Jonathan Mass.
Cushman, Holmes
Cushman, Isaac

Community Affairs File

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Revolutionary War Names Found In Early Census Records Of Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE

JUN 22 1947

By A. R. Markle.

Three hundred and fifteen years ago the watchman on Beacon Hill above the little village that was Boston, saw on the far horizon what had been hoped for over many weeks. It was the ship Planter and as it landed amid the welcoming people, who were never far from starvation in those early days; there came ashore William Tuttle and his wife, Elizabeth, first of the name to reach the shores of America.

Of their children we know that a son Simon had a son who became known as Deacon Timothy and Timothy had among others, a son whom he named Gershom, and three following generations used the name. A great-grandson of Deacon Timothy, after serving in the War of the Revolution, came with his family to Vigo county. He died in 1818. Aged 80 years.

Of his son, Gershom, we know a great deal more for he in turn left a large family. Born in 1769, he married in 1788 Pamela Strong Clark who was born in 1770. To them were born Dennis, Chester, Edwin, Cynthia, Pamela, Mary, Amanda Clark and Ara.

Some of these came to Vigo county, married here and with but few exceptions spent all their lives here.

The eldest son, Dennis, married Laura Porter and they had Perry, Gaylord, Pamela, Charlotte, Benjamin, Julia, Catharine and Mary. Dennis was born in 1793 and died in 1807, probably in New York as did Edwin.

Chester, born in 1796, married Charlotte Stevens and had Chauncey.

Cynthia, born in 1803, married first, Perez Porter, second, Nathaniel Huntington and last, James Huntington, his brother, but left no descendants.

Pamela, born in 1805 married Gaylord Porter who may have been of the same family as Laura and Perez.

Mary, born in 1807, married in 1820 to Alva Hitchkiss, and died in 1886. They had Walter and Mary.

Amanda, born in 1809, married in 1825 to Henry Markle, and lived in Lafayette and Bloomington, where they rest in the city cemetery. They had John, Gershom, Amelia, Sarah and Kate.

Clark Strong, born in 1811, married in 1832 to Harriet McSweeney, and had Hannah, Frank, who married Mary Nauflie, and Aula. Har-

riet died, and in 1852 he married Nancy A. Harbert. These had Emma, Dennis, Richard, Hattie B., Dollie E. and Carrie.

Ara, the last of the issue of Gershom and Pamela, died near Danville, Ill.

Perry Erie, the son of Dennis and Laura, married in 1841 to Julia A. Crane, and had Nellie Frances, Harriet Electa, Eliza Logan, Laura Ophelia, Millie Morrow, Zeniah Kate and Martha Washington. We have no trace of his brothers and sisters.

Chauncey, son of Chester and Charlotte, married Mary Ann Stites and had a son, Morton.

John, son of Henry Markle and Amanda married Isabella Cranmer who died within the year and his second wife, Martha, had two sons, William and Millard Filmore and a daughter named Queen Elizabeth who married in 1880, S. T. Woodward.

Gershom, another of the name from early generations, born at Lafayette and buried there, married Ella I. Richetts and had Herbert and Cora.

Amelia married Ambrose Cunningham, Kate married a man named Douglas and Sarah married William Browning at Bloomington and had Walter, Emma, Laura J., David W. and William Lincoln.

Clark Strong by his first wife had Frank who married Mary Nangle and of his sisters Hannah and Aula we know nothing.

Of his children by the second wife, Dennis C. married in 1881 Luella Taylor and had Zula H. and Frank Naylor.

Of the issue of Perry Tuttle and Julia Crane, Millie Morrow married William H. Rippetoe and had Louis, Raymond, William and Earle.

Herbert Markle married in 1903 Harriet E. Andrews and had Katherine A., Mary Elizabeth, Harriet Jane and Herbert A.

His sister, Cora, married Oscar R. Armstrong and has Robert, James and John.

Sarah and her husband, William Browning, had Walter, Emma, Laura J., who married first Joseph McPheeters and second a man named Smith and a son David W. born in 1850 and died in 1907 who had a daughter named Sadie A., born in 1879 and died in 1900.

Frank N. Tuttle married Ethel E. Spear and has Richard C., Betty Jane, Frank N. Jr., Beverly Maxine, Maurice Rudolph and Gretchen Lee.

Martha Washington Tuttle married Herbert Spellman and Raymond Rippetoe married Lucy Ferrill and Chas. Ferrill who married Nell Goodrich and they have Miriam, William F. and Joyce.

William Rippetoe married Margaret Ferrill, a sister of the wife of Ray Rippetoe.

No doubt there are many more descendants of this old soldier of the Revolution and the Indiana branch headed by his son of the War of 1812 and the writer would be glad to learn of their connection.

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"Revolutionary Soldiers" (24)

Sons of American Revolution Trace Graves Of Heroes Of That Period TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE JUN 29 1947

By A. R. Markle.

Of many of our soldiers of the Revolution, we know little but that they served in that war and the War Department files prove that they did serve and when and where.

To an extent this is due in some cases to the descendants who honor him only so far as they are enabled to become members of a patriotic hereditary society such as the Sons or Daughters of the Revolution. Having attained that goal they were content to dismiss him and his services or the trials of his family.

Of Joseph Dickson, we know that he served in the 5th Company of the Cumberland county, Pennsylvania Militia, was born in 1768, died in 1812 and married Elizabeth Hurst.

Of only two of his children we have little record on his daughter except that she was born in 1799 and died in 1865. But of his son, John, who married Elizabeth Lambert, there is more because we have a list of his children who came here with him in the early days of the county, married and settled here, though later they scattered as did so many of the pioneer families.

To John and Elizabeth were born at least ten children: Rebecca, born in 1803; Mary, born in 1808; John

Wesley, born in 1815; Elizabeth Ann, born in 1817; Joseph, born in 1818; Sarah Ann, born in 1819; Isaac N., born in 1821; Clara L., born in 1823; Demas Deming, born in 1828, and Nancy F., born in 1829.

Of these Rebecca married in 1830, William Durham, and to them were born John, William and Harriet.

Harriet married Samuel Royse and to them were born Martha, Samuel D., Anna and William C.

John Wesley Dickson married in 1839, Sarah C. Barnes, but there is no further information on him.

Elizabeth Ann married in 1841, Algy Dean, and we have nothing more of him or her.

Sarah Ann married in 1840, Robert J. H. Handy; and probably went to Illinois from here.

Isaac N. married in 1852, Sarah Chandler, and they had Florence, who married in 1892, Harry D. Bertsch, one time proof reader on the old Gazette, who died in Wayne county as editor of the Old Trails News. To them were also born a sister, Helen, and two brothers, John W. and Robert.

Clara L. married Charles Hicox and also moved to Illinois where she died.

Nancy F. married a man named Jones and had a daughter named Eva, who married a man named Shepherd, and that is all we know of the Indiana line of Joseph Dickson, the soldier of the Revolution.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Community Affairs File

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Vigo Cemeteries Dotted With Graves Of Revolutionary War Soldiers

By A. R. Markle.

ON a hilltop on the Paul Kuhn farm overlooking the viaduct on Route 40, over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Glenn Orphan Home is a small country burying ground that contains the remains of Walter Dickerson, a soldier in the New Jersey Troops in the War of the Revolution.

Born in Morris county of that state in 1763 he died on that farm in 1855. His wife was Penelope Heaton, born in New Jersey in 1762 and died in 1848 and is buried with her husband.

Born subjects of England they lived to see the United States become an independent nation and lived through two more wars, one in 1812, the other in 1847. They saw it take over the Northwest Territory, the Louisiana Territory and he lived to see it span the continent from coast to coast.

Together they came to Indiana in a wilderness of primeval forest, saw the great Cumberland Road hew its way past them, and the river, the canal and the railroad take over transportation, a son become a judge of his county, and laid the foundation for a flourishing family.

To this couple were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters. The first born, Caleb, apparently did not come with them to Indiana as we have no record of him here.

However the second child, Elizabeth, born in 1787, married Joseph Graham and had a daughter, Rachel, born in 1830 who married Sylvania Brown. Their daughter, Carrie M., married James A. Richart whose son, Frank Leslie Richart, is the president of the John Morton Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in Terre Haute. He married Lulu Hart and they have Dr. James Vernon who married Irene Moulter and has a daughter, Ruth Mildred, who married Schuman Hunter and Wanda Grace who married Jack Stahle and has a daughter Jaquelin Sue.

Samuel, the third child born in 1789, died in 1855, married Rachel whose family name is not known and they had Walter Livingston, John H., Samuel Johnson, Levi Whines, Mary, Ellen, Phoebe and Rachel.

John, the fourth child, was born in 1791 and lived until 1878. He married Rhoda Holland and they had 11 children of whom we know only Lucretia, who married Thomas J. Naylor; Mary, who married Horace Chamberlain, and Laban H., who was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1828 and died in this county in 1908. He married Isabel F. Hayward, who died in 1899, aged 64. They had Josephine, who married Benjamin F. VanVactor; Mollie E., who married William Collins; Hattie C., who married S. H. Lowish; James and William W.

The fifth child was Ruth and as is the case with the eighth, Martha, and the tenth, Mary, we have no record except their births in 1792, 1798 and 1803, respectively. They probably married before coming to Indiana.

The sixth child was Walter, who was born in 1794, died in 1855. He married Mary, whose maiden name is not known, but who was born in 1802 and died in 1872. Their children were Eliza Ann, who married Benjamin Hopkins; Jacob, John, Daniel H. and Mary Ellen, who married John C. Mewhinney.

The seventh child was named Penelope for her mother and married Peter Hughes.

The ninth child was Nancy, born in 1800, who married Matthew Gray and the eleventh and last was Daniel H. who married Harriet M. Whitecotton.

Nancy and Matthew had a son, Walter, who married Charlotta. She was born in 1837 and died in 1873 while Walter was born in 1829 and died in 1893. His mother died in 1855 and his father, Matthew Gray, was born in 1799 and died in 1846.

There are probably a hundred descendants of this old soldier living in the county and the writer would like to have the lines completed for the Vigo County Historical Society and for the records of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Within a circle less than 10 miles of the resting place of Walter Dickerson are the graves of scores of his line, many of them in abandoned cemeteries, some overgrown with trees and brush. Scores of men and women here do not know that his blood runs in their veins, but would join in an effort to preserve their traditions and honor their memories.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE 4/15/47

Some Terre Haute Names Which Stemmed From Revolutionary Events

By A. R. Markle.

Joshua Patrick was born in Connecticut in 1760 and enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the war and was stationed at Greenwich, Rhode Island. Later he fought under Captain Thompson at Saratoga where Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his army.

In 1778 he was in the battle of Rhode Island and stationed at Fort Griswold. In later days of the war he joined in New York, Sheldon's Light Horse and from 1781 to the close of the war in service at Forts Edwards, Ann and George.

About 1811 he settled in Detroit and joined Captain Smith's Company for its protection. He was in the battle of Brownstown on the second of August, 1812 under Van Horn and a week later was in the second battle at the same place with Colonel Miller when he was wounded and lost the use of his left hand.

Later he was surrendered by General Hull to the British, who put him on the Brig Adams but was recaptured by the Americans at Fort Erie. At the time of the opening of the land sales at Vincennes in the fall of 1816 he came

to Indiana but his name does not appear in the land sales nor in the Vigo county census reports in 1820.

Very little can be learned of his family. In the account of his death in the Wabash Courier of Jan. 15, 1842, he is said to have died at the residence of his son in Prairieton, and to have been the father of Dr. Patrick of Terre Haute which would indicate that there were two sons, if no more in his family.

Dr. Septer Patrick left Terre Haute at the time of the rush to California and died there in the 50's. He had at least one son, George W. Patrick, whose daughter, Helen, married Dr. Spencer Rice and left four daughters, Julia, Mary, Adeline and Jane, all well known here in days gone by.

Some of the following may be descendants of this soldier but we have no proof at present. All the names are taken from Terre Haute directories.

J. U. Patrick, produce dealer, and Septer Patrick, a painter, in 1876.

Charles U. Patrick, dentist, 603 Mulberry, in 1880.

Miss Nellie Patrick, boarded at 650 Mulberry in 1879. This may be Helen, daughter who married Dr. Rice.

John F. Patrick, a fire department driver in 1882.

William E. Patrick, 520 North Fifth in 1882.

Miss Cora M. Patrick, 643 Eagle in 1887.

If anyone can add to the information on the family it would be a favor to the writer.

Joshua Patrick was buried in Woodlawn cemetery with full military honors and a stone at his grave will be dedicated at 2 o'clock this afternoon by members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Community Affairs File

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Patriotic Societies of Terre Haute Reveal Many Honored Names

A. R. Markle.

FOR MORE THAN one hundred years after the close of the Revolutionary War, almost every community in the nation celebrated Independence Day. There were picnics, parades, barbecues, fireworks, visits to marked graves, and, over and above all, oratory that flowered in majestic beauty and culminated in an outburst of patriotic fervor.

For more than a half a century, each oncoming generation prided itself in having in its immediate family, if not a member of our glorious army, at least a son or daughter of that patriot. But it was not until April 23, 1889, that the male descendants gathered together to form a society to be known as The Sons of the American Revolution.

This preliminary meeting made the necessary preparation to become a national movement on January 15, 1890, the date on which they incorporated as a national society.

There had been, in a few instances, state societies; such as those in New York and Pennsylvania. No doubt there were still others in areas such as New England and the other coastal states. These local state organizations finally merged with the National Society and there is little doubt that the female descendants of these old patriots, then as now, took a far greater interest in their Society.

The Great Change.

In the "Gay Nineties," with the faint rumblings of the oncoming storm which brought about woman suffrage and the opening of the path that led to career womenhood, there were dozens of societies formed for prohibition, dress reform, household and civic sanitation. The idea of a national society with its opportunities for fame, for notoriety, and militant opposition to anything that was sacred only because it was old took hold at once and soon there was organized the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Tune had been an Indiana delegate to the Congress of the National society which was held at Boston in June, 1906. Upon his return from that Congress he called together a few of the members of the state society who resided in Terre Haute. At this meeting James E. Somes was elected president; George Oscar Dix, vice president; Horace C. Tune, treasurer; James B. Harris, historian and registrar, and Harry P. Townley, chaplain. From the official Bulletin of the National society, we learn that these chapter officers served for the years 1906 through 1911, with the exception of J. P. Kimmel, who served as chaplain in 1906.

The first result of the organization meeting in 1906 was an application for membership from Edward Gilbert, but there is no mention of either his membership or that of his brother, Harry C. Gilbert.

Soon after the organization was founded, they started a movement for the teaching of local history in the public schools. One of the most active members of the committee appointed for this purpose was Herbert Briggs, a local educator, who hammered away at the Legislature until success was won.

In 1912 the chapter promoted a movement for the celebration of the Centennial of the Indian attack on Fort Harrison, and on the site of the old fort is a large glacial boulder bearing a bronze tablet suitably inscribed with the story of that fight. The subject matter displayed thereon came from the pen of George Oscar Dix, a charter member of the chapter.

In the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 the officers were J. E. Somes, president; B. G. Hudnut, vice president; H. E. Tune, treasurer; J. B. Harris, registrar, and Dr. Wright, chaplain.

Officers were J. H. Swango, vice president; E. Gilbert, secretary; H. E. Tune, treasurer; J. B. Harris, registrar, and Dr. E. T. Spottswood, chaplain. In 1916, except for the presidency filled by Herbert Briggs, the officers were the same.

In 1917 William C. Royse became president; F. F. Hilbreth, vice president; C. T. Jewett, secretary; H. E. Tune, treasurer;

It is certainly true that there can be no successful organization which does not have its rival. Almost immediately the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution were organized. How far this rivalry went we do not know, but in each organization there were vigorous descendants who were positive that their own organization was the only real Simon pure, genuine, blown in the bottle, true spirit of the Revolution.

With two societies having the same end in view and constantly and feverently sniping at the eligibles of the other society there was created a situation which might have been disastrous for both societies. In Indiana the situation was finally solved by a merger of the two societies and the burying of the hatchet. The result was a taking over (some 20 years ago) of the weaker Sons of the Revolution by the Sons of the American Revolution.

The State Organization

The Indiana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized about 1900, and soon after various local organizations, known as chapters, were organized throughout the state. These chapters were usually named for some hero of the past—often for a character of some local significance; such as Anthony Wayne, George Rogers Clark, Patrick Henry.

Our own John Morton Chapter of Terre Haute was named for John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who was an ancestor of two local men, Horace Tune and John Steele.

Community Affairs File

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VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

J. B. Harris, registrar, and M. C. Wright, chaplain.

All of the members of the John Morton chapter trace their ancestry back to a Revolutionary War soldier in order to establish their eligibility. Only a small per cent of them go back to an ancestor who lived or died in this county.

Many of them lie in unmarked graves while other whose graves are marked with their names and dates have been located through the efforts of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and their sister organization, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The earliest of these heroes to arrive here was Daniel Stringham who came with the Markle and Richardson families and arrived here June 12, 1816. He took an active part of the School Section in Harrison Township, this being the land that lies between Locust street and Maple avenue west of Seventh street and a small part of it lying across the river in what is now Sugar Creek township.

He was born at Walkill, Orange county, New York, June 5, 1765. He married April 1, 1799, Abigail Horton. They later moved to Parke county and are buried in a small cemetery near the small town that was first created in that county. This was first named Roseville and is known now as Coxville.

Ft. Harrison Era.

Another early arrival was Joseph Dickson and tradition says he came even earlier than Daniel Stringham, the claim being made that he was here when Harrison built the fort and that he cultivated land under the protection of the guns of the fort. He married Elizabeth Hurst and among his descendants are the Royse family and a few others. He is buried in the old Lone Tree cemetery now known as Grandview and a stone in his memory stands near his resting place.

William Ray, of Riley township, is buried a little west and south of Riley and his grave is marked by the local chapter.

Daniel Rhoads, a soldier of the Revolution, drew a pension payable at Terre Haute. It was long assumed that he was buried in the county. After much research it developed that he was buried south of Paris in Edgar county and the information was passed on to the Madame Edgar chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, his grave located, and a stone to his memory formally dedicated.

Isaac Stevens, another of the patriot soldiers buried in Vigo county, is probably buried in the cemetery in the rear of old Otter Creek Union Church, now the property of the King's Daughters on the Lafayette road, north of Otter Creek, as that was a part of his land and he died there.

William Thomas served as a member of the Fifth Virginia Militia, he died in 1828, and is buried in the Prairie Creek cemetery where a stone marks his resting place. He was the ancestor of many of the families who came here in the pioneer days and many members of this local chapter are among his descendants.

The Curtain Falls.

Walter Dickerson who served in Hutschen's Troop in New Jersey, was born in 1763 and died in 1855, probably the last to die of all Vigo county soldiers in the War for Independence. He married Penelope Heaton, also of Morris county, N. J., who was born in 1762 and died in 1849 and they are buried on what was once their old homestead, now known as the Paul Kuhn farm east of the city, where a stone indicates his burial place. From his eleven children came a great many descendants who are eligible for membership in this society.

The location of the grave of Gersham Tuttle is not known but he is buried somewhere in Otter Creek township and he left many descendants who are eligible to membership in the society.

Daniel Soesbe lies buried in Hull cemetery south of the city where a stone to his memory was placed by the Daughters Society.

In the Putnam county courthouse at Greencastle is a bronze tablet listing the names of many Revolutionary soldiers buried in that county. There is one error there. It lists Laban Hall who died in Watton Cottage at the intersection of Hawthorne avenue and Lafayette road. An early newspaper gave account of his death at that place and states he was buried in a "cemetery near the Otter Creek bridge."

John Coltrim, mentioned above, was buried on the old home place in Lost Creek township where Maple avenue enters.

Some of the chapter officers have been president of the state society.



MEMORIAL DAY 1975—Descendants of Revolutionary War veteran Walter Dickerson (1763-1855) braved the long hike through the tall weeds and muddy pot-holed road to the old Dickerson Cemetery in Lost Creek Township to place a wreath on his grave in observance of Memorial Day. The long-neglected cemetery has been fenced and will have better care in the future because of its location within the new city golf course. Shown, left to right, are Miss Lois Baker, Miss Hallie Tobey, Mrs. R. W. (Anna Louise) Coltharp and Miss Rula Tobey. Not pictured are descendants Mrs. Clyde (Mildred) Ellis and Mrs. Harry J. (Helen) Stephens. All six women are members of Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, because of their ancestor, Private Dickerson's military service with the New Jersey Troops, 1776-78.

MAY 26 1975

Photo by House of Photography.

Community Affairs File

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Descendants Pay Tribute

Community Affairs File



INTEGRITY AND DEVOTION—A United States Government grave marker was formally dedicated Wednesday afternoon during memorial services at the Vigo County burial site of a veteran of the American Revolution. The service, appropriately set for the 197th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, honored the memory of Laban Hall who was buried in 1842 in the old Union Church Cemetery in Otter Creek Township. Born in Peekskill, N. Y., Hall entered the American Continental Army at the age of 20 and fought in Revolution battles at Fort Ticonderoga and Saratoga and in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Canada. Discharged in 1779, Hall lived in several Eastern states before moving to Indiana, coming to Vigo County shortly before his death to live with a son, William, who had settled here. Many of Hall's descendants still reside in Vigo County, and three generations of great-grandsons recently visited his grave to prepare it for today's services. From the left are Wayne C. Smith, Wayne's father William Smith, and his son Terry E. Smith. The William Knight Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution conducted the 2 p.m. services. In honoring the Revolutionary patriot, the Fourth of July service also paid tribute "to all the heroic men and women who have served our republic with integrity and devotion . . ."

House of Photography Photo.

Revolutionary Soldiers (T.H.)

Community Affairs File

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5-18-47

T. H. REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS

A Revolutionary Soldier; Being the Life and Career of William Ray

May 18, 1947

By A. R. Markle.

Centenary Ray Bunch.

More than two hundred years ago there was born near Belfast, Ireland, a lad who was to have an important part in the building of the United States of America, the state of Indiana and the county of Vigo.

At the age of twelve, he came to America to escape the battles of Ireland and as a man in his thirties he enlisted under "Mad Anthony Wayne" and as a lieutenant in Captain Chapin's company and fought through the battles of White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point and Monmouth.

Warrior by nature and a companion of Wayne, he followed him into the Indian wars after the Union was won and was with him at Fallen Timbers and Greenville, where the final treaty stilled the fire and fury of Indian warfare.

Returning to a peaceful life he married Ann Brown in Maryland and took the long trail of the Ohio to Jefferson county, Kentucky. In 1810 they moved to Butler county, Ohio, and in 1818 came to Vigo county.

Here on a quiet hillside near Riley he rests in peace while over him is a stone inscribed "Here lies poor but honest dust," and a marker to William Ray, "a soldier of the Revolution."

Early Vigo Days.

All was not peaceful in those early days in Vigo. In March, 1820, two sons, John and Elias, went to a neighbor to sharpen an axe and on their return were caught in a heavy storm and froze to death.

One of the older sons was James Brown Ray, one time governor of Indiana. Somewhat eccentric in nature, the story is told of an occasion when a man was mounting the scaffold at one of the festivities of the early days when the punishment by hanging called for a great crowd, he galloped on the scene astride a white horse and pardoned the star of the show with the explanation, "Young man, only Almighty God and Governor James Brown Ray could save your life. Begone!"

Later he built a very pretentious mansion at Brookville which the natives dubbed "Ray's Folly," one of the features being a great stained glass window at the head of a notable staircase.

William Ray II was born in 1787 and died in 1858. His wife was Sally Miller. Another William, a grandson, married Phoebe Ann Sparks, born in 1819, married in 1839 and died in 1843.

William Ray II and Sally had John, who was born in Butler county in 1811, married Rebecca Crum, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, came to Wayne county in 1817 and to Vigo in 1832. These were the parents of Centenary A. William R. Hamilton, Demaris, who married Harvey Jackson, and Sarah.

Centenary A. Ray was born in 1839 and married in 1864, Mary Dodd. Their children were Della, William, Thomas, Ray, Theodore, Frank and Wickliffe.

Other children of William the soldier and Ann Brown were Mary Etta, Robert, Samuel, Martin, Jane, who married Mansfield; Rose, who married Ferril; Sarah, who married McKinney; Polly, who married Morris, and Elizabeth, who married Jennings.

The John who froze to death in 1820 was born in Kentucky in 1788 and married Barbara Lutz. As a widow she married David Thompson. John and Barbara had Elizabeth, Joseph, John, Isaac, William III, Elias, Martin M. and James.

Isaac, who was born in 1813 and died in 1876, lies in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. He is said to have married Mary Ann Gordon. There is another William Ray in Mt. Pleasant who was born in 1813 and buried in 1873, but not otherwise identified and the county marriage records show William and Phoebe Ann Sparks; a William who married Elizabeth Ferrill in 1845 and another William who married in 1846, Sarah Ann Burnham. A Caroline Ray married George W. Singhurst.

A Grave and a Stone.

Beside the grave of the old soldier is another with a stone inscribed, "Ann Ray, died April 15, 1822, aged 69 years."

Martin M. Ray, who was the son of John and Barbara, died in 1872. His daughter, Laura Lutz, named for her grandmother, married H. C. Morrison.

James Ray, born in 1816 and died in 1885, married in 1837 Nancy McCoskey, born in 1816 and died in 1881, and they were the parents of Sarah, Lucetta, Barbara, Susan, Clara, Reuben, Lucien, Adrain and Martin. The latter, born in 1844, married in 1866 Rhoda Pendergast, who died in 1876, and he then married Mary Jane Jack.

By his first wife Martin had Frederick Lucien, born in 1867; James Blaine, Homer A., Susan Rhoda, Mary Belle and Jabez Edwin. Of these Frederick Lucien married in 1890 Elizabeth Wise and to them were born Mildred Elizabeth, who married Guthrie; Minnie Belle and Frederick Bryan. The latter married in 1920, Eleanor Perry.

By the second wife, Mary J. Jack, Martin had Homer Adrian, who married in 1909 Cinda Laughlin and they have five children.

Much of this genealogical data is from a compilation by Frederick Ray, one time chief engineer for the old Terre Haute Electric Company in its day of electric street cars and later engineer for the Union Traction Company at the height of Indiana's interurban empire.

A whole generation has grown up since this compilation and scores of other descendants of William Ray, the soldier of the Revolution, have come and gone, many with little knowledge of the deeds he performed for the nation, the state and the county.

The John Morton chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution placed a bronze marker on his grave in 1923 and will place a marble stone there if the family will consent to the honor.

PAMPHLET FILE

INDIANA ROOM

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Revolutionary War Soldiers' Graves to Be Marked July 4

T JUN 24 1976

(T.H.)

Dedication of two markers for soldiers who were involved in the American Revolutionary War will be conducted on July 4 as a Bicentennial project of the Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The ceremonies will begin at

10 a.m. and will follow a 24-hour military honor vigil at the site.

The markers will be dedicated at the "Old Indian Burying Ground," which was located at what is now the Pillsbury visitors' parking lot

at First and Sycamore streets.

The markers will be for Sergeant Ethan Pomeroy (1744-1825), who served in Capt. William Cook's company of Colonel Woodridge's Massachusetts regiment, and for William Soules (1766-1829), who

served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War.

A marker for another Revolutionary War soldier is already located at the site.

The program will begin with the posting of the colors by the Indiana Air National Guard's Bicentennial Color Guard.

Mrs. C. R. VanArsdall, chaplain, Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR, will deliver the invocation and Mrs. R. G. Nunn, past regent, Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR, will lead the Pledge of Allegiance.

Two other officers of the DAR chapter, Mrs. Glenn D. Irwin (second vice regent) and Mrs. William A. VanHorn (regent), will present the American's Creed and the welcome, respectively.

The history of the cemetery will be given by Dr. A. W. Cavins, president, Vigo County Historical Society, and Mrs. Robert I. Clark, historian and Vigo County Bicentennial

Chairman, will give the soldiers' history.

Supervising the actual dedication of the markers will be Mrs. John G. Biel, first vice regent, past vice president general, NSDAR Chapter Bicentennial Chairman.

Descendants of the two soldiers will unveil the markers. Mrs. Maxwell M. Chapman, Rockville, past vice president general, NSDAR, will unveil the marker for Sgt. Pomeroy and Miss Gertrude Soules and Mrs. Basil Whitlock will unveil the marker for Soules.

The markers will be officially accepted by William S. Elston, manager, Pillsbury Company.

Mrs. VanArsdall will deliver the benediction and the Indiana Air National Guard Bicentennial Color Guard will close the program with the retiring of the colors.

The local DAR Chapter notes that the markers are being furnished through the courtesy of Richard Tuttle, Krietenstein Glass & Paint Co., Inc.

The chapter has also expressed acknowledgement and appreciation to Capt. Robert E. Hall, military coordinator, Indiana Air National Guard; Elston, Mrs. Clark, and the various military groups participating in the vigil.

As noted, the ceremony will come at the conclusion of the 24-hour military vigil. That vigil will begin at 10 a.m. on Saturday, July 3.

Community Affairs File

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over

The military honor guard is an inter-service project. Guards will man the site through the day and night, with the changing of the guard scheduled for each two hours.

Participating groups include the Marine Corps Recruiting Detachment, the 38th S&T Battalion, Army National Guard; HHC 604 MP Battalion, Army Reserve, Companies B and C, 972nd Engineer Battalion, Army Reserve; the Navy Reserve, and the 181st Tactical Fighter Group; Indiana Air National Guard.



Mrs. Clark Talks To Exchange Club; Schulte Youth Honored

Comm. Fair's File

5 FEB 19 1975

Revolutionary Soldiers (L.H.)

There are 17 veterans of the Revolutionary War — many of them also veterans of the War of 1812 — buried in Vigo county. Terre Haute Exchange club was told Tuesday by Mrs. Dorothy Clark, local historian and woman's editor of the Terre Haute Tribune.

"These are the men who built Vigo county. I think we owe them a little homage when the Bicentennial comes," Mrs. Clark declared.

At the same luncheon meeting held in the Pine room of the Indiana State University Conference Center the club announced its choice for Youth of the Month. She is Miss Chris Eletson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. (Barbara) Eletson of 211 Marigold Drive.

Miss Eletson, a Schulte High School senior, has been very active in school affairs. She has been assistant editor of the school yearbook, feature editor of the school newspaper; has been Youth Page coordinator for the Sunday Tribune-Star for Schulte; was chosen senior attendant for the basketball homecoming; student council representative alternate; in her junior year was chosen Hoosier Girls State Alternate and attended a Women in Engineering Workshop in Michigan; has been chosen to appear in this year's edition of "Who's Who in

American High School Students;" is a member of the school discipline committee, the Communications Club and the German club; took part in the Junior Achievement program for one year; has been active in the Girls Athletic Association, was a member of the volleyball team for two years, swimming for one year and track for one year; and is a member of the Veronica Guild.

She has taken four years of French and two years of German, besides other studies. She has attended a High School Honors program in Life Sciences at ISU, is now taking a Water Safety Instruction course there, and has swimming, reading, ice skating and embroidery as hobbies.

She hopes to become a life-guard this summer and to attend Indiana University with her principal studies French and German.

The Youth of the Month certificate and plaque were presented to Miss Eletson by Rudy Jacobsen, member of the Exchange awards committee.

Guests present for the occasion also included Miss Eletson's parents and Sister Betty Paul, teacher and business manager of Schulte.

In presenting Mrs. Clark as speaker, Exchangeite James Ball mentioned that she soon

will have published a book, "Revolutionary Soldiers of Vigo County", which has been prepared in connection with the national Bicentennial observance. The books, when off the press, will sell for \$1.

The tide of settlers to the Vigo county area swelled after the War of 1812 ended the Indian troubles for the most part. Mrs. Clark said, and really reached its full speed after 1816. Many ex-soldiers came due to the offer of bounty lands. They have been traced in some cases because they later filed for pensions — six received such pensions while residing here.

One, Moses Pierson, applied for a pension in 1834 but died the same year and never received it.

Mrs. Clark mentioned that one of the men, Walter Dickerson, will have the distinction of a grave on the site of the new golf course east of the city, since this includes the old Dickerson cemetery. The plot will be surrounded by an iron fence.

Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

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SCHULTE GIRL YOUTH OF MONTH — Miss Chris Eletson (left) was announced Tuesday as Terre Haute Exchange club Youth of the Month. Shown with the Schulte High School senior at the occasion are, from left, Dr. James Boyle, club president; Rudy Jacobsen, member of Exchange awards committee; Sister Betty Paul, teacher and business manager of Schulte; Mrs. Charles L. (Barbara) Eletson and Mr. Eletson, parents of Chris. The family resides at 211 Marigold Drive. (Photo by Keady)

5 FEB 19 1975



DEDICATION OF THE GRAVES of two Revolutionary War soldiers on Sunday, July 4 is being planned at the site of the Old Indian Orchard Burying Ground (Pillsbury Plant parking lot, 1 Sycamore St.). Planning the event were Mrs. John G. Biel, Bicentennial chairman for the Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; William S. Elston, Pillsbury plant manager; Capt. Robert E. Hall, military coordinator, and Richard Tuttle, designer of the markers. Photo by Strausburg

DAR to Dedicate Graves

The local Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will dedicate graves of two Revolutionary War soldiers at 10 a. m. on Sunday, July 4 at the Old Indian Orchard Burying Ground (now the Pillsbury Plant parking lot at 1 Sycamore St.).

It is being planned by Mrs. John G. Biel, Chapter Bicentennial chairman and a member of the national society, DAR, USA; William S. Elston, Pillsbury plant manager; Capt. Robert E. Hall, Indiana Air National Guard, 181st Tactical Fighter Squad, and Richard Tuttle of Krietenstein Glass and Paint Co., Inc.

Elston, a native of Louisville, Ky., has been with the local Pillsbury plant more than two

years, and plant manager the last 10 months.

Capt. Hall, a local man, is the military coordinator providing the volunteers for the "Honorary Vigil" from the Air National Guard, Army National Guard and Army and Navy Reserves.

The vigil will consist of two-man teams, standing guard of the graves during the entire 24 hours from 10 a. m. July 3 to 10 a. m. July 4, the time of the formal dedication.

The famous IANG Bicentennial Color Guard, resplendent in Colonial costumes, will post and retire the colors.

Tuttle is furnishing and designing the markers, which will be placed at either side of the marker for Pvt. Jonathon Kniffen, dedicated by the local

Chapter on July 4, 1970.

The two soldiers to be memorialized are Sgt. Ethan Pomeroy of Col. Woodbridge's Massachusetts Regiment, and William Soules, who at 10, was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Biel reminds that this dedication will be open to the public.

"It will afford those attending a meaningful remembrance of our country's 200th birthday, being a reminder of our fathers' gift to the nation — freedom," she said.

Vigo County Public Library
Community Affairs File

REFERENCE
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To Dedicate Revolutionary

Soldiers
~~War Graves~~
JUN 21 1978 (TH)

The dedication of two graves of Revolutionary War veterans and installation of government markers on each grave, is being planned for July 4.

The graves are those of father and son, John Coltrain and William Coltrin (one letter was dropped from the name), located in the Coltrin cemetery east of the city off Maple avenue.

C. Edward Coltrin, a great-great-great-great grandson of the veteran being honored, will be at the ceremony, driving from Peoria, Ill. He will bring his father and his son.

There are also graves of other Coltrins veterans in the cemetery, John, a veteran of the War of 1812; and Sam, veteran of the Civil War.

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JUL 14 1981



INSPECTION TOUR — During summer meetings of the program committee of Fort Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, members take time out to visit the graves of veterans of the Revolutionary War in Woodlawn Cemetery. Examining the tombstone of Josiah Patrick are, from left, Mrs. William A. Van Horn, first vice regent and program chairman; Mrs. Harold C. Moench and Mrs. Robert I. Clark, chapter regent. A project for the coming club year of the DAR chapter is publication of a booklet entitled "Revolutionary War Soldiers of Vigo County, Ind.," written by Mrs. Clark. The book includes biographical sketches of 38 local veterans.

C. B. Note

Vigo County Public Library

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Community Affairs File

Revolutionary War Hero's Grave Visited By Couple

TS AUG 6 1972

A pilgrimage by two residents of Chicago, formerly of Terre Haute, to the grave of a Revolutionary War soldier, Walter Dickerson, was made Saturday after most of the day was spent by them in trying to locate the Dickerson cemetery.

Harlan Thomas and his wife Nina Marie Summers Thomas, seeking the grave of the Revolutionary War hero, who was an ancestor of Mrs. Thomas, finally located the Dickerson cemetery on the old Bement Farm just south of U.S. 40 south of the Glenn Home.

Mrs. Thomas, seeking to trace her ancestry to the Revolutionary War progenitor, needed information to establish her claim so that she can join the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Thomases tried to locate the cemetery by getting in touch with Mrs. Dorothy Clark, chairman of the county cemetery commission. However, Mrs. Clark was out of the city and Thomas called the Tribune city editor who referred him to George Klatte, who lives just east of the Glenn Home.

Klatte took the Thomases to the cemetery which is located deep inside the Bement farm, later known as the Paul Kuhn farm. There is an access road that leads back to the cemetery which is a good distance away from the old Kuhn hotel on the farm.

Walter Dickerson was born in Morris County, New Jersey, June 26, 1763, making him a young boy when the revolution broke out. After the war, Dickerson left New Jersey, stopping in Ohio and later coming to Terre Haute where he settled, establishing the Dickerson dynasty in this area. He died Oct. 8, 1855.

Thomas said that the cemetery is in terrible shape and that underbrush and trees have almost made it impossible to locate some of the graves.

"There are several early settlers of Vigo County buried in this cemetery. Besides being the burial ground of a revolu-

tionary war hero, it is also the last resting place of a former Circuit Judge of Vigo County, Judge Walter Dickerson. The hallowed spot should be cleaned up and made a real shrine," Mr. Thomas said.

Thomas was deeply grateful to Klatte, who took the time to help him locate the cemetery.

WARS (WV) Revolution

Community Affairs File

Special Collections

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When Terre Haute Was Young; ^{Revolutionary Soldiers (JH)} Our Connection With Revolution Community Affairs File

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES LEARN THAT ABOUT ONE THOUSAND REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS ARE BURIED IN INDIANA ^{REFERENCE}
DO NOT CIRCULATE

By A. R. Markle.
XXXI.

Our Revolutionary Soldiers.

A full generation had come and another gone in the period between the war for independence and the settlement of this part of Indiana and there is no record of any event concerned with the revolution that took place within the borders of Vigo county so that we are in a way barren of all direct connection with the war that established the United States.

While a grant of land was given Gen. George Rogers Clark and the officers and men of his command in part recognition of their service, no other such grant was made in Indiana and there were few or none of those who fought to make us an independent nation who came to Indiana on that account.

Official and legal settlement of Vigo county dates from June 3, 1816, 33 years after the treaty that closed the war of independence and but few who were engaged in the war were of an age to emigrate from their eastern homes to the new state of Indiana, there to take up land and build for themselves homes in the wilderness under pioneer conditions.

So it happens that those veterans who came here to live came mostly as dependents of their children or grandchildren or in the event that they were self-supporting, came here because of the coming of these same children and grandchildren and to spend their declining days with their descendants.

It is estimated that there are a thousand Revolutionary soldiers buried in Indiana soil and this is probably a low estimate, but of these the actual burial place, definitely and plainly marked, is less than one-fourth.

New York Immigrants.

Among the first, if not the first, of these veterans to come to Vigo county was Daniel Stringham, who came with the Markle party in the boats that arrived here June 12, 1816.

Born at Walkill, Orange county, New York, June 5, 1765, he married April 6, 1799, Abigail Horton, who was born at Goshen, New York, Sept. 8, 1773, and to them were born at least one son and two daughters. The son became an admiral in the United States navy, a daughter, Jane, became the second wife of Randolph H. Wedding, and another the wife of John Gilkey, one of the first land owners of Montgomery county.

To John Gilkey and his wife, Hannah, were born two daughters, Henrietta Stringham, who married Francis M. Swearingen and Emily Wedding, who by a strange coincidence married Joseph Oliver Wedding and becoming Emily Wedding Gilkey Wedding, became also the mother of twin boys, now the treasurer and librarian, respectively of Wabash college at Crawfordsville.

John Gilkey was born in Nelson county, Ky., Feb. 27, 1787, married, Oct. 25, 1828 and died Sept. 30, 1847, while his widow was born in Newberry, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1811 and died April 13, 1881.

Thomas Wedding, born in Maryland, Dec. 13, 1761, married Mary Moore, who was born in 1762 and died in 1836, two years before his own death and left the son, Randolph, who was born April 15, 1798 and died Dec. 11, 1866.

The first wife of Randolph was Mary DuPuy, who was born in 1797 and died in 1833, having married in 1817, and to them were born Joseph Oliver and Henrietta, who married James M. Allen.

Daniel Stringham was one of the first officers of Vigo county, being appointed at the first session of the county commissioners as superintendent of the school section of what is now Harrison township, a part of which later became Woodlawn cemetery.

He died August 6, 1841, at the home of his son-in-law in Parke county and was buried in the Johnson cemetery, a short distance above old Roseville, where also lies the body of his wife, Abigail, who died eight months later.

Another early arrival was Joseph Dickson and tradition says he came even earlier than Daniel Stringham, the claim being made that he was here when Harrison built the fort and that he cultivated land under the protection of the guns of the fort.

His wife was Elizabeth Hurst and a sister of his married a brother of his wife, while to Joseph and Elizabeth was born a son, John Dickson, who married Elizabeth Lambert, whose mother was a daughter of Barnabas Roll and his wife, Rebecca, Barnabas being a brother of Isaac Roll, who with his wife, Elizabeth, were the founders of the Roll family in Riley and Pierson townships.

A brother of Elizabeth Lambert, Isaac, became the partner of John in the firm of Lambert and Dickson, pioneer millers of old Honey Creek township. It was to honor this partner that John and Elizabeth named their son Isaac Lambert Dickson.

A daughter of the latter married Harry Dorsey Bertsch, one-time telegraph editor of the old Terre Haute Gazette, predecessor of The Tribune, who is now editor of the Old Trails Echo at Centerville in Wayne county and writer of some very interesting material pertaining to the pioneer days of eastern Indiana.

Royse Family.

Joseph Dickson is also an ancestor of the Royse family and lies buried on the hill back of Grandview cemetery and a marker erected several years ago by the Indiana society of the Sons of the American Revolution shows his service in the fifth company of the Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, militia in the revolutionary war.

He died in the summer of 1829, letters of administration on his estate being granted to Thomas H. Clarke and William H. Haynes by the Probate Court, August 3, 1829.

Another early comer was William Ray of Riley township who was the founder of the Ray family in Vigo and whose history was lately given under the family name. He died in 1840 at almost 100 years of age and is buried in a little family lot on the old place a little west and south of Riley.

Daniel Rhoads who was a pensioner here, removed to Edgar county, Illinois, and died shortly after so that he is buried there and not in Vigo, while Laban Hall, whose name is on a tablet in the rotunda of the Putnam county courthouse as one of the soldiers buried in Putnam county, died just across the township line in Otter Creek on the Lafayette road and is buried near the Otter creek bridge.

Isaac Stevens, another of the patriot soldiers buried in Vigo county, is probably buried in the cemetery in the rear of old Otter Creek Union church, now the property of the King's Daughters, on the Lafayette road north of Otter creek, as that was a part of his land and he died there.

William Thomas, who lies in the old churchyard at Prairie Creek, or Middletown, was a member of the Fifth Virginia militia and died in 1828, aged 74. His wife was Margaret Marshall, who died in 1824 at the age of 66, and they had at least nine children: Abijah, who married Nancy Hansborough; Elijah, who married Sarah Pound; Elizabeth, who married James Wilkins; Emmet, who married James Pogue; Joseph, who married Polly Chambers; Nancy, who married Joseph Liston; Polly, who married Joseph French; Rebecca, who married Samuel Chambers, and William, who died unmarried in 1870 at the comparatively early age of 44.

Of these sons and daughters, all were pioneers, William alone being born here and all of the others coming here in the first decade of Vigo county's existence.

Turned First Furrow.

Joseph Liston is said to have plowed the first furrow in the soil of Vigo county and, with his wife, was the founder of the Liston family, so numerous to this day in the county.

Sarah, a daughter of Elijah and his wife Sarah, married Job Dix, a member of another pioneer family and have many descendants here.

James Pogue and his wife lived south of the later county line, in Fairbanks township, Sullivan county, as did Joseph French and his wife Polly, so that the families are not so well represented in this county, although many of their children and grandchildren live here. As William, the younger son, is buried in the Pogue cemetery, near Fairbanks, it is likely that he, too, was a Sullivan county resident.

Walter Dickerson, who served in Hutchen's troop in New Jersey, was born in 1763 and died in 1855, probably the last to die of all of Vigo county soldiers in the war for independence. He married Penelope Heaton, also of Marris county, N. J., who was born in 1762 and died in 1849 and they are buried on what was once their old homestead, now known as the Paul Kuhn farm.

To them were born eleven children, Caleb of whom we know nothing; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Graham; Samuel, who with his wife, Rachel, is also buried in the old family burying ground; John, who married Rhoda Holland; Ruth, of whom we know nothing; Walter, one time judge of the Circuit Court who with his wife, Mary, lie in a small family cemetery north of the National road at Glenn; Penelope, who would have been over 42 years of age if it is she who married Peter Hughes in 1839 and who died in 1849; Martha, who married John S. Tiley; Nancy, who was the wife of Matthew Gray and is buried on the old place east of Glenn and south of the railroad; Mary, who has been confused with several others of the name and Daniel Heaton, a long ago minister

Pension records show other names that mean nothing to us of this day and age with but few exceptions, and their place of residence, their place and manner of death, their resting place and the names of their children are but memories of other days, lost to us of this age.

Among these are John Colwell and Gowan Jeffries, who, with James Thompson, were pensioners in 1835 under the act of 1832; George Jones, whose pension under the act of 1828 was payable to Amory Kinney, as agent; John Coterin (Coltrin?), whose pension was granted by an act of 1820; Lieut. Jacob Coleman, Capt. or Lieut. John Hamilton, Thomas Dample, pensioners under the act of 1818, and James Barnes, who in 1835 was 85 years of age and a pensioner under the act of 1832.

Probably another score of these men who fought that we might be free from "taxation without representation" are buried in Vigo county, or having passed their final years here, went to the home of a son or daughter in some adjoining county to die, and are buried there in graves unmarked and forgotten—perhaps plowed over and cultivated until no man can say where they lie.

The Sons of Union Veterans have recently initiated a movement and are asking the co-operation of other hereditary patriotic societies in the locating and marking of such shrines and the preservation of such monuments of earlier days as the old Woodlawn cemetery and others now sadly neglected.

Historically Speaking

Rev. Soldiers - Sept 4
By DOROTHY J. CLARK
Tribune Star 4-4-76



After the close of the Revolutionary War, veterans came by the hundreds, lured by the promises of the great unknown plains, to claim bounty lands. Many came to what is now Vigo county, but was earlier Sullivan County, and before that Knox County, Indiana. They settled down, built homes, helped to found new settlements here, satisfied to see their children located in a place with a hopeful future.

JOSEPH DICKSON was born in Pennsylvania in 1760. In 1779, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fifth Company of the Eighth Battalion of the Cumberland County Pennsylvania Militia. Records show he subsequently served in the Sixth and Seventh companies also. He was called upon to perform a "love of duty in an ordinance of the Council, Aug. 1, 1780," according to the Penn. Archives.

Joseph Dickson came to Indiana in 1811, and cultivated land under the protection of Fort Harrison. A crop of corn was needed for the soldiers on the march to the Battle of Tippecanoe. He and his brother, John, and their families helped to defend Fort Harrison during the Indian attack in Nov. 1812.

In 1818, Joseph Dickson was chosen a justice of the peace, and registered his cattle mark with the county estray records. He sold a parcel of land in Terre Haute to James Cunningham for \$200 in 1819. The next year, Sept., 1820, there was a land transfer for "Joseph and his wife Sarah" for 60 acres to Benjamin Blackiston for \$500. In Aug., 1821, he sold 50 more acres to the same man for \$500.

A county history tells of the "little, old, first water-mill in the county, of Lambert and Dickson, on Honey Creek... a vast advance on the old stump and the horse mills that, in their slow and imperfect way, had furnished the people bread. As utterly trifling as this old mill would be now (book published in 1891) to the county, when it was washed away, not a great while after being built, it was a real calamity to the people in a wide stretch of county. This water mill was built in 1816." (Note: this was a year before Markel's Mill was built on Otter Creek.)

In the May, 1819 session of court, the county commissioners ordered a road from Lambert & Dickson's mill to the house of Moses Evans, and thence to the southeast corner of Vigo County. Also at that court session, his son, John Dickson, was selected as petit juror for 1820.

One account named Mr. Dickson as an early settler of Vigo County, and said, "Certainly here was salt enough to preserve the good name the place always bore... one of those who have left their imprint upon the place."

In the five Vigo County histories, there are many references to Dickson and the mill. In 1823, Joseph Dickson served as a petit juror, and in 1824 was one of the ten men to serve at the first meeting of the board of justices.

He is supposed to have died in 1827, so we can suppose the land transfers cited 1828 were ordered by his estate settlement or his son, Joseph. He was buried in Grave 3, Lot 114, Section 1, of Grandview Cemetery, Harrison

Township, on the old Lockport Road on Jan. 12, 1827. His grave has a government marker.

His wife was listed as Elizabeth Hurst, and his children as John and Joseph in O'Byrne's Roster. He is not listed in the DAR Patriot Index.

LABAN HALL was born April 15, 1755, at Peekskill, N.Y. He served in the Revolutionary War as an enlisted man in the army and singed up while residing in Orange County, Vt., in 1775. He went to Quebec the year Montgomery was defeated by Capt. Abner Sely on a tour to Ticonderoga in 1776, and stayed 3 or 4 months. In 1777, he enlisted under Capt. Rosell in Col. Reid's regiment, and in March, 1778, marched to Portsmouth, N.H., served one year, and was discharged by Col. Reid in 1779. Proof of his military service is given in his Pension Claim S.48852.

Laban Hall died Sept. 9, 1842 in the Watton Cottage on the Lafayette Road, in Otter Creek Township, on the township line, at the age of 87 years, and is buried near Otter Creek bridge in Otter Creek Union Cemetery, located in the northeast part of Section 35, Township 13 Range 9. Watton Cottage was supposed to have been built before 1833. His son, William Hall, had died there in 1840.

The DAR Patriot Index lists 13 men of the name Samuel Hall, but only one Laban Hall. A private from New Hampshire, he was listed as born Sept. 9, 1755; died Sept. 7, 1843; married first Olive Colton; married second Lucy Eddy; and married third, Marcy Daggett.

The late A. R. Markle, local historian, had always claimed that Laban Hall was buried in Scott's Cemetery, Fayette Township, near Shepardsville. Later research points out that it is the probable location of Hall's third wife's late husband, Mercy Daggett was the widow of Joseph Daggett, a Revolutionary soldier. The grave location was given as Grave 2, Lot 3, and the Scott Cemetery is located in the northeast part of Section 5, Township 13 Range 9 in Vigo County. At one time, there was a private upright marker, not a government marker.

An obituary in the WABASH COURIER dated Sept. 17, 1842 stated: "Death of a Revolutionary soldier! Died, at the residence of his son in Otter Creek Twp., Vigo County, on the 9th inst., Mr. Laban Hall, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Hall was born at Peekskill, N.Y., in 1755. He joined the American army at the age of 20 and passed through several years of the Rev. War in the service of his country. His remains were deposited, on Sunday last, in the Burying Ground near

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Otter Creek Bridge, with military honors; and in the presence of a large number of his fellow citizens and friends."

In 1961, the writer had correspondence with one of the descendants of Laban Hall. He was searching for information about any descendants of Abel D. Hall and Allen E. Hall, sons of Laban Hall. These men were living in Putnam Co. in 1850.

Recently a new government tombstone was dedicated at the grave. Ceremonies were sponsored by the SAR and a few of Hall's descendants.

Historically *Rev. Soldiers (TH)* Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK



Dubins Star 5-2-76

Government records show that approximately 250,000 soldiers fought in the American Revolution. We can prove that 17 of them lie buried in Vigo County, and tradition has it that there are a few more. Born in far scattered places, they entered the army, fought for and would have died for that spiritual intangible thing — freedom. In maturity they sought for a new land where they might live in freedom and leave to their children that priceless heritage of freedom.

We can say of the Revolution soldiers buried in Vigo County what Abraham Lincoln said at Gettysburg. "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

JOHN HAMILTON was born in 1754. He enlisted in 1775 as a Second Lieutenant in the company of Capt. Benjamin Harrison of the 13th Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War, and served at Brandywine and Germantown when the British invaded the south. He was discharged in 1778.

Then, during the War of 1812, he became a Captain under Col. William Russell, of the 13th Virginia Regt. After that war, he became an Indian trader with his half-brother, James Reed, emigrating first to Butler County, Ohio, and later to Terre Haute.

We know Hamilton was in Terre Haute as early as 1818, as he was chosen one of the three Vigo County commissioners, and helped organize the county, build the first courthouse, and buy record books. He was present at the first meeting on May 13, and was paid two dollars a day for his services.

Vigo County Land Book I shows he made three purchases of land sold for taxes, 160 acres each at \$5.10 each. That's 480 acres for only \$15.30, and surely a bargain even in those days!

There are many references to John Hamilton in the county histories. On March 20, 1818 he signed a note. He took title to

more land in November, and served as a grand juror in 1819. He served as surety on two estates, bought more land in Jan. 1821, and was named to settle the estate of pioneer Truman Blackman. He served on the first board of county commissioners until August, 1820, drawing the three-year term on March, 1818.

Earle's account lists Capt. John Hamilton as a "respectable farmer of Vigo County and early settler." Later references to John Hamilton in the county histories refer to his son, John Hamilton Jr., who married Lavina Scott on April 2, 1830.

John Hamilton died in 1822, and was buried in the Old Indian Orchard Burying Ground, to be taken up and reburied by his family when Woodlawn Cemetery was opened in 1834. The exact grave location is Grave 4, Lot 2, Block 4-B, Section 38.

Proof of his military service

was found in Pension Claim S.36568. The DAR Patriot Index lists: "John Hamilton, born 1754; died Sept. 22, 1822; wife's name unknown; Lieut. of Virginia and received a pension." He received a pension in 1820 according to the records.

In the Act of 1818, John Hamilton was listed as Lieut. and 66 years old. This would have set his birth date as 1752 instead of 1754. His government tombstone is inscribed: "John Hamilton, 2d Lieut., 13th Va. Regt., Rev. War, 1754-1822."

As recently as July 4, 1974, the Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR, placed a memorial wreath on his grave, which the Chapter had marked with dedicatory ceremonies when the white marble government marker was placed on July 4, 1958.

We know of one daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Barkinbile, but nothing of any other children other than John Jr.

As far back as anyone can remember, local history has recorded the burial of two veterans of the Revolutionary War, the HOPKINS TWINS, in the Prairieton Cemetery, at Prairieton, Ind. Their given names are unknown.

According to the cemetery caretaker in 1953, the exact location of their graves was not known, but cemetery records mentioned the fact on the earliest plat map of the graveyard. The Prairieton Cemetery is located in the northeast part of Section 25 Township 11 Range 10 in Prairieton Township. One cemetery map shows the location of the graves in the Quaker section, but there has never been a marker placed there.

Vigo County court records of 1818 show that a Robert Hopkins and his wife, Sarah, sold 200 acres of land. The Hopkins family was mentioned as early settlers in the west part of Honey Creek Township. The daughter of Judge Robert Hopkins, Jemima Ann, married William W. Goodman in 1836.

Truman Blackman, Jeremiah, Moat, Judge Hopkins and the Durhams settled on Honey Creek in 1817. Robert Hopkins recorded his "mark" in the 1819 estray records. He was listed as an early road viewer to assess damages to a road in Sugar Creek.

Daniel Thomas mentions the early Hopkins family in his 1816 Journal as being here "during the Indian uprising before 1812." County histories contain many references to Robert Hopkins, a few to Silas Hopkins, Dorothy Hopkins who was an executor of the estate of Caleb Hopkins in 1818, and Henry Hopkins.

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There are three Revolutionary War veterans of the name Robert Hopkins listed in the DAR Patriot Index.

Elected as petit juror in 1820, Robert Hopkins was an associate judge of the circuit court in 1825. One source states, "To the court proceedings the signature of Hopkins is nearly a facsimile of that of the same surname to the Declaration of Independence." There are references to the man until 1829.

In my files, I have the genealogical correspondence of the late Mrs. Herbert Briggs. One of the letters from a member of the Dildine family tells that the daughters of Abram and Jemima Dildine married into the Hopkins family. Martha Dildine, born 1794, married a Hopkins in 1817.

Anyone having more definite information about the Hopkins twins, their given names, their families, and their military service or Quaker contributions, are invited to contact the writer.

Historically Speaking

6-6-76

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Rev. Soldiers (T.H.)



At least 33 veterans of the American Revolution have some direct connection with the early years of Vigo County, Ind. Of this group, it is known where 20 of them are buried within the county. Of these 20, 16 have grave markers, eight furnished by the U.S. government, eight provided by the families or descendants. Six of the 33 veterans received government pensions in Vigo County.

Much information is still missing about these men. However, with a publishing date for the booklet "Revolutionary Soldiers of Vigo County" to be met, it was necessary to use available information. If much pertinent additional data comes in after publication, a revised second edition of the booklet will be published. Booklets are available from the Museum, Campbell's Book Store, and the compiler.

Very little is known about the Revolutionary War veteran, GOWAN JEFFRIES, born in 1756 in King and Queen County, Virginia. He enlisted from that county for three years as a fifer in the company of Capt. William Spiller, Col. Thomas Marshall's State Artillery Regiment. He was discharged at Richmond, Va., after General Gates' defeat.

From his Pension Claim S.32341, we know he moved to Indiana. He was listed in the Act of 1832, and was 76 years old in the Pension Report of 1835. This would have made his birthdate in 1759. When he applied for a pension from Vigo County his certificate number was 25326.

There is no mention of this man in any of the county histories. I could find only Amanda Jeffereys who married a farmer at Pimento, Ind., in 1847, and died in 1880. Could she have been a relative?

Did the man move on before his death, or did he die and was buried here in Vigo County? If so, where? Anyone having knowledge of this veteran of the Revolutionary War are invited to contact the writer.

Another veteran of the American Revolution of whom little is known is GEORGE JONES. We know he lived for a time in Vigo County, but not where he died or was buried.

There are five of the name George Jones in the DAR Patriot Index. He is listed in O'Byrne's Roster, but in the Addenda, not accredited to Vigo County.

A George Jones recorded his "mark" in the estray records at the court house in 1818. In May, 1819, George Jones was elected as grand juror for the year 1820.

On the 4th of July, 1825, he attended the celebration in Otter Creek Township, and was honored as a hero of the Revolutionary War.

He was listed in the Act of 1828 as a pension claimant. On Jan. 21, 1830, he sold land in two transactions, and he was named an administrator of an estate of George Kirkwood.

According to Margaret Waters, a well-known genealogist and researcher of Indianapolis, George Jones died on a trip east. One record says in Ohio, about Dec., 1834, and another says in New York, about March 11, 1835.

Anyone having further knowledge of George Jones is invited to contact the writer.

Revolutionary War veteran, JONATHAN KNIFFIN, was born in 1755 in New York. He served as a private in Col. Burch Brinkenhoff's Regular Militia in Dutchess County, N.Y., and guarded Fishkill's Landing from Oct. 12, 1779 to Oct. 26, 1780.

Jonathan Kniffin married Elizabeth Patience. The complete list of their children is not known, but we do know he had a daughter, Phoebe Kniffin, who married Caleb Crawford, of Vigo County.

It has been supposed the parents came to visit their daughter here, or maybe to make their home here, and Jonathan Kniffin died in 1817. His wife, Patience Kniffin, born in 1763, died in 1846, and was buried with her husband.

Later, when Highland Lawn Cemetery was opened, the family wished to have them removed from the abandoned first town burying ground, but nothing could be found of the remains of Jonathan. His wife was removed and reburied in Highland Lawn, and her grave is marked.

Jonathan Kniffin still lies buried in the Old Indian Orchard Burying Ground on Water Street where the

Pillsbury Plant's visitor parking lot is now. A few years ago, on the 4th of July, a painted wooden sign was erected there and dedication ceremonies held by Fort Harrison Chapter DAR in his memory.

Although not listed in O'Byrne's Roster, he is listed in the DAR Patriot Index.

WILLIAM McDANIEL was born in Scotland in 1732. In 1775 he was in Virginia, and enlisted as a private in Capt. Joseph Spencer's company, under Col. Alex McClenachan in the Seventh Virginia Regiment, three Scotsmen fighting England in the New World! That was April 19, 1775, before Paul Revere's famous ride.

He was discharged April 10, 1778, according to War Department records.

William McDaniel married Mary Duff Faed (or Fard), and their children were: Elizabeth, Harriette, George, Alemara and Aaron.

He died March 3, 1817, at the age of 85 years, and is buried in the McDaniel Cemetery located in the southwest part of Section 13, Twp. 11, Range 9, in Honey Creek Township. A government marble tombstone was dedicated at his grave last July 4th with ceremonies conducted by Fort Harrison Chapter DAR and the Riley American Legion.

So many of the old family burying grounds out in the county are rapidly disappearing in tangles of weeds and brush. Some have been plowed under, some strip-mined and totally destroyed. That is why it is so important to record these graves, copy the tombstone inscriptions, and place a government tombstone if there is none.

In a very little while, it will be only the printed page that will be left to tell posterity anything at all of these men who came and saw and conquered the Wabash Valley.

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Historically Is JUL 4 1976 Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK



Revolutionary Soldiers (TH)

The first settlers came to Vigo County in 1810, but it wasn't until after the War of 1812, sometimes called the Second Revolutionary War, was over that the real tide of emigrants began to pour in. Land in Vigo County was offered for sale at the Vincennes Land Office. The Indian problem was nearly solved, and the veterans of the War of 1812 (in many cases also veterans of the American Revolution 1776-83) returned to the older settlements and fully informed their friends and families about the new and beautiful country of the Wabash Valley.

Both Joseph Mitchell and Zenas Mitchell Sr. were among the honored guests who attended the 4th of July celebration in Otter Creek township in 1825 as heroes of the Revolutionary War.

The DAR Patriot Index lists two of the name Joseph Mitchell who died before 1825, and none of the name Zenas Mitchell. Neither man is listed in O'Byrne's Roster. Nor could I find mention of either of the veterans in the local histories.

In the 1820 Vigo County census there are seven Mitchell families listed in the same vicinity, some on neighboring farms. There was Zenus and his wife, over 45 years of age, and three children: William and his wife, under 45 years, with four children under ten; Azariah and Joseph were listed together, indicating son and father, or two brothers and their families (four adults and six children under one cabin roof); James and wife, under 26 years, had three small children; Elijah and wife, also with small children; and Robert and wife, with four children.

By the 1830 census, Zenas Mitchell and his wife were 60-70, and their household held nine more people. Azariah, Thomas, Erastus and Joseph were ten years older, so were their children. Joseph and his wife, about 70 years old, had no one else in their household.

A biography of John S. Mitchell, born 1814 in Ontario County, N.Y., was found which told of "his parents Zenas and Eleanor Race Mitchell. The father enlisted in the War of 1776 when 16 years old, serving until the close of the war. In 1816, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the

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lumber business. In 1818, he went to Vigo County, Ind., and built the first mill while living in Fort Harrison. He moved on to Illinois territory."

Miss Margaret Waters, professional genealogist of Indianapolis, informed me that Zenas Mitchell was living in Harrison township, Vigo County, Ind., in 1826. His relative was Joseph, and they were supposed to be from Genesee County, N.Y.

The Illinois history tells how Zenas Mitchell moved to Coles County, Ill., when Illinois was a territory and celebrated statehood by lighting several tallow candles. Zenas Mitchell built the first saw and grist mill in Coles County and also built the first school house. In early life, he was an old-line Whig and was sent from his district to the state legislature. He was a strict Temperance man. His death was caused by a cyclone.

Mrs. Mitchell died in Vermillion County, Ill. They were the parents of nine children: Francis, John S., Joseph, Ira, Eli, Bradford, Orson, Louisa, and Diana, who married Col. Merrill.

If there is further knowledge of either Zenas or Joseph Mitchell, their Revolutionary War service, their burial places, etc., please contact the writer.

EBENEZER PADDOCK SR. was born in 1740 in Maryland. He served as a soldier at Fort Pitt for 142 days under Capt. David Rogers. Proof of this exists as his name appears on the payroll. His residence during the War was Augusta, Va.

About 1774, he married Keziah Case, probably in Washeo, Pa. Their children were: Henry, born 1775, who married Miriam Payne; William, born 1779, who married Sarah Waits; Ebenezer Jr., born 1783, who married Nancy Ferguson; Rhoda, born 1797, who married Jesse Rassel (or Rozzel); John, born 1802, who married first Leatha Ferguson, daughter of Athel Ferguson and a niece of the above named Nancy Ferguson, and married second Mary Thompson; Mary, who married Benjamin Harris; Rebecca, who married Elijah Payne, and second, Athol Ferguson; Sarah, who married James Thompson; and Rachel, who never married. Another source lists Samuel Paddock

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(1806-78) as another son of Ebenezer. He became a wealthy pork packer here.

Col. Ebenezer Paddock and his brothers, John and William, came to Vigo County from Ohio in 1817 or 1818, and were among the first settlers along the old Army Road in Prairie Creek township. One source stated, "A large family of descendants came of these three brothers. The Colonel was one of the prominent men of the county, and all were noted as men of public spirit and enterprise in developing the resources of the new country."

Signatures of Ebenezer Paddock Sr. and Jr. were found as witnesses on a will dated 1819. Junior was chosen a petit juror in 1819. References in county histories after 1830, and some prior to that date, refer to Junior, but I include them for their interest in local history. One of them served as a county commissioner in 1827. On Feb. 15, 1830, Ebenezer Paddock married Amanda Shattuck. He was county commissioner when the first little courthouse was completed 1832-3, and on June 13, 1868, when it was abandoned by the courts and used only as a meeting place, Ebenezer Paddock was nominated for the office of county commissioner by the Democratic Party.

Ebenezer Paddock Sr. died in Vigo County about 1830, and was buried in New Harmony Cemetery located in Section 3, Twp. 10, Range 10, in Prairieton township. For some reason, he is not listed in O'Byrne's Roster, but some of his descendants are members of DAR. Goodness knows, many more are eligible.

Next month's column will tell of Joshua Patrick, Moses Pierson and Ethan Pomeroy.

Historically Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK



On the first Sunday of each month in 1976, the historical column is devoted to the subject of the veterans of the Revolutionary War who had some connection with Vigo County.

These veterans did not need big 320-acre farms. They did well to manage 40 acres of the virgin soil and the ever-encroaching primeval forest. In the wilderness they settled, built log cabins, fought the dangers of the elements, wild animals and Indians, reared their families, who in turn married neighbors, reared families, built log cabins, schools and churches. Each generation built on the old a better way of living, better schools, churches and roads. Some of these Revolutionary veterans left little record behind them, while others made their footprints on the page of history here.

JOSHUA PATRICK was born Feb. 2, 1762, at Vollen-town, Connecticut. He enlisted as a fifer in the militia under Capt. Josiah Gibbs in 1776, and served four months. He later served as a substitute for several men. In January, 1777, he served as a private for three months under Capt. Moses Branch. Again he served as a substitute for two months.

He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and later joined Sheldon's Light Horse Brigade in New York in 1780. He was in service at Fort Edward, Fort Ann and Fort George during 1781 and 1783.

Proof of his military service was found in Pension Claim S.32431. He was discharged Feb. 3, 1781, according to O'Byrne's Roster.

Joshua Patrick died Jan. 12, 1842, aged 81 years, 10 months, 17 days, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery at Terre Haute. His obituary in the **WABASH COURIER** of Jan. 15 gives some conflicting details of his life.

Captioned "Another Soldier Gone," the account states: "Died, at the residence of his son in Prairieton, Vigo County, on the 10th inst. Mr. Joshua Patrick, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 82d year of his age."

"Mr. Patrick was born in Connecticut, in 1760, entered the Army in 1775, and was stationed at Greenwich, R.I. He afterwards joined Capt. Thompson's company, and was in the battle and surrender of Gen. Burgoyne. In 1778, he was in the battle of Rhode Island, was afterwards stationed at Fort Griswold, and in 1780, joined Sheldon's Light Horse in the State of New York, and in 1781-82 and 83, was in service at Forts Ann, Edwards, George, etc. He settled in Detroit about the commencement of the late war. He joined Capt. Smith's company for the protection of Detroit, and was in the battle at Brownstown on the 2d of August, 1812, under VanHorn, and in the battle at the same

place Aug. 9th, commanded by Col. Miller; and there was wounded, and lost the use of his left hand. He was afterwards surrendered by Hull to the British, put on board the Brig Adams, and retaken by the Americans at Fort Erie."

"Mr. Patrick was the father of Dr. Patrick, of Terre Haute. On the morning of Wednesday last, the muffled drum announced the funeral, led by Capt. Hickox's troop of cavalry, and Capt. Babbitt's Infantry—all in solemn procession, marched through our streets to the Congregational Church, where a sermon, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. M. A. Jewett. After which, the procession, with the remains of the deceased, advanced in military order, to the place of interment, at the new Burying Ground, half a mile north of Town, where the soldier of two wars now reposes in quietness and peace."

Joshua Patrick is buried near the circle, grave 8, lot 9, block 22, section 47, and his grave is marked with a white marble government tombstone.

His son, Dr. Septer Patrick, was probably his only son to come to Indiana. Anyone having further knowledge of this Revolutionary War veteran is invited to contact the writer.

MOSES PIERSON was born June 9, 1765, in Somerset County, N.J. Little has been proven about this veteran of the Revolution. One county history states that he was the first settler of Pierson Township and that the township was named for him.

Another history states that Moses Pierson was a Baptist preacher. His brother, Willis Pierson, also a preacher, came to this county with him, and they were the earliest set-

tlers in what is now Pierson Twp., coming in 1820. In 1822, they organized the Union Baptist Church, the first in the southeastern part of Vigo County.

The family name of Moses was carried down in the family for generations, making it difficult to sort out which one was the son or father of whom.

Moses Pierson's daughter, Mary, born in 1801, was the only child of Moses and Dorcas (Taylor) Pierson still living in 1880. She married a Mr. Foxworthy in 1823 at Pimento, Ind. Moses Pierson Jr., son of Moses and Dorcas, was born in 1805 in Spencer County, Ky. He married Mary Liston in 1826 and had 12 children before his death in 1845.

According to pension records, Moses Pierson enlisted in Somerset County, N.J., probably in the summer of 1778, under Capt. Henry Southard. He applied for pension Feb. 10, 1834, aged 69 years, in Vigo County, and died a few days later. He is not listed in the DAR Patriot Index, O'Byrne's Roster, nor in the Vigo County Cemetery Records. Where is this Revolutionary veteran buried? Anyone having knowledge of this family is invited to contact the writer.

ETHEN POMEROY was born in 1744 in Hadley, Mass. He married Esther Parsons in 1774, but a complete line of his children is not known. One daughter, Celinda Pomeroy, was born in 1779, and married a Mr. Cherry.

According to the Pomeroy family genealogy, he served as a Sergeant in Capt. Samuel Cook's company, Col. Woodbridge's Massachusetts Regiment, for three months.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

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21 days. He is listed in the DAR Index and O'Byrne's Roster. The problem is the place of burial. Records show he died in 1825 in Terre Haute. If this is true, he was undoubtedly buried in the Old Indian Orchard Burying Ground, as Woodlawn Cemetery was not opened until 1834.

There is no record of his body being taken up and reburied at Woodlawn when the old cemetery was abandoned, so it is likely his remains are lying under the Pillsbury Plant's visitor parking lot along with other Revolutionary veterans.

Next month's column will tell of William Ray, Daniel Rhoads and Thomas Sample.

Historically Community Affairs File Speaking

TS SEP 5 1976
By DOROTHY J. CLARK



Soldiers, Vigo Co. + Revolutionary Soldiers.

Six officers of the Revolutionary War have left their mark on Vigo County, Indiana. They are Lt. John Hamilton, Lt. William Ray, Lt. Jacob Coleman, Col. Ebenezer Paddock, Capt. Daniel Stringham and General John Thomas.

Three men born in the Old World fought for freedom and earned land for themselves in the New World. They were William McDaniel from Scotland, the above-mentioned William Ray from Ireland, and Benjamin Siner from England.

WILLIAM RAY was born in Belfast County, Ireland, on Nov. 26, 1740. He enlisted in 1775, after the Battle of Bunker Hill, in "Mad Anthony" Wayne's company of Pennsylvania Regulars.

He became a Lieutenant in 1777 during the winter of the terrible cold and privations of Valley Forge. He was discharged in 1779. Proof of his military service is found in Pension Claim S 32470.

William Ray married Ann Brown, and their children were William II, John, the Rev. Robert, Josa, Elizabeth, Sarah, Martin M., Governor James Brown Ray, Jane, Polly and Mary Etta.

After the War, Ray wandered about in Ohio, Kentucky, then north into Indiana. He and his wife, two sons with their families, and a daughter came into what is now Riley Township, Vigo County, Indiana, about 1817 on horseback and settled near the south line of the present township on 80 acres.

First, they built a stockade in the forest to protect themselves and their livestock from the Indians and wolves until they could build log cabins. A grandson of this Irish veteran of the Revolution was one of the first three children born in Riley township.

The Ray family members were among the pioneers who made Vigo County what it is today. They were active in every movement for the good of the land, and are still prominent here.

One of his sons, James Brown Ray, was Governor of the State of Indiana from 1825 until 1832. His son, William II, was a veteran of the War of 1812.

William Ray died July 28, 1840, aged 99 years and 8 months. He was buried in the

Old Ray Burying Ground located in the northeast part of Section 19, Township 11, Range 8, Riley Township, in Grave 1, Lot 3. A white marble marker furnished by the United States government was placed at the gravesite.

A few years ago, on the 4th of July, memorial services were held at the grave sponsored by the local veteran's groups, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Descendants from all over the country attended the ceremonies.

DANIEL RHOADS was born Oct. 5, 1755, and died April 8, 1838. He married first Eva Foust, and secondly, Elizabeth Newman.

He served as a private soldier from Pennsylvania, and received a pension. Listed in the Act of 1818, he appeared again in the Pension Report of 1835, aged 79 years. He is listed in the DAR Patriot Index.

O'Byrne's Roster states he left Vigo County and died in Edgar County, Illinois. That may be so, but his body must have been brought back here for burial. He lies buried in Pisgah Cemetery, Grave 1, Lot 114, in the northeast part of Section 4, Township 12, Range 10, in Sugar Creek Township.

Anyone having further information about him is invited to contact the writer.

Whether or not Vigo County can claim Revolutionary War veteran THOMAS SAMPLE (SEMPLE) is still a question. He was born June 22, 1746, and married Margaret (last name unknown) who was 55 years old in 1818. Nothing is known of any children.

He served as a private in the South Carolina Line, enlisting in the Spring of 1777 under Capt. John Baugh in the Second or Third South Carolina Regiment, under Colonel Hughes.

He enlisted again at the White Horse in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the First Pennsylvania Regiment under Colonel James Chambers and Captain James Wilson.

His Pension Record S.36750 shows he applied for a pension in Gibson County, Indiana, in 1818 and 1820, but is on the 1835 Pension List for Vigo County. O'Byrne's Roster states he took part in the battles of Stony Point, and was

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discharged at Jockey Holler,
New Jersey.

If he was 87 years old on the
1835 Pension Report, his death
must have occurred after that
year. Where is he buried? Who
are his descendants? Anyone
having information is invited
to contact the writer.

Next month's column will
tell of Benjamin Siner and
Daniel Soesbe....

Historically *Rev Soldiers - 74* Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

11-7-76



Of the approximately 250,000 soldiers who fought in the American Revolution, at least 33 had a direct connection with the early history of Vigo County. From Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts they came.

They were pretty well divided as to New England and the South, so early Vigo County had a Yankee twang as well as a Southern drawl. At least three of the men were born in the Old Country, in Scotland, Ireland and England. The birthplace of some of the early settlers is unknown.

Family tradition has it that WILLIAM BILDAD SOULE was a drummer boy during the Revolutionary War. He was born Sept. 17, 1766 in Pembroke, Mass., and died Sept. 9, 1820, in Vigo County, Ind.

Married in New York State in the 1790's, Soule's wife, Jemima Butler, was born Sept. 7, 1773 in Massachusetts and died in Vigo County in 1832-33.

For many years, descendants of this man have tried to prove his military service in the Revolutionary War for eligibility in Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, but without success. The main stumbling block was the fact that they could not prove that William

Soule and Bildad Soule were the same person. The name change was understandable in pioneer Hoosier land, and the Biblical "Bildad" became "Bill" or officially "William" in all the early land and other records here.

To make it even more confusing about this alleged drummer boy, county histories have conflicting information. One local source states that William and Almira (Baker) Soules, native of New York, came to Vigo County and settled in Harrison Township in 1816-17 with their grown sons and daughters. This would prove to be Charles William Soules (1796-1857) and Almira Baker Soules (1800-42). Another source states that William Sulls was one of the early settlers of the 1820's in Harris Harrison township.

A biographical sketch of Warren Soules states that he was the son of William Soules, a Revolutionary War soldier. These statements in old county histories are never taken for fact, but only as clues. After all, the biographees paid handsomely for having their flattering life stories printed in the subscription book.

Soules is not listed in O'Byrne's Roster, but there are two of the name listed in the DAR Patriot Index. One was a private from Massachusetts, born 1759, died 1826, and married to a Miss

Sampson, the other was a soldier from Massachusetts, born 1739, died 1777, and married to a Miss Briggs. Obviously, these men don't match up with the dates for Bildad.

Local records show a William Souls established his cattle mark in the Vigo County courthouse estray records in 1818, and again in 1822. He sold twenty acres of land in the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 9, to his daughter, Elenor Garber, prior to his death. She had the distinction of being Vigo County's first divorcee.

The estate of William Souls was entered in the October, 1821 term of court. Where is the Revolutionary soldier Bildad Soule buried? Family records indicate he was not buried in a family graveyard anyplace near the little village of Terre Haute. The family never established its own cemetery, and used the public burying ground known as Old Indian Orchard located on the river bank where the Pillsbury plant's visitor parking lot is now.

A wooden marker was dedicated with suitable ceremonies July 4, 1976 for this veteran during the Bicentennial weekend here.

In July, 1974, the Soule Kindred in America held their Indiana reunion here and visited the grave of William Soule in Woodlawn Cemetery.

One local newspaper noted that "since the war began in 1776, young Soule as per his birthdate must have been little more than ten years of age, when he played for the line of march."

An angled photograph of the weathered tombstone in Woodlawn shows a death date of Oct. 10, 1857, which proves this is the grave of Charles William Soules, not the Revolutionary soldier. To make it even more confusing, Woodlawn Cemetery records show the lot was purchased by a William Soules in 1862. Other burials in the family plot were made in 1882, 1893 and 1900. Further information on this veteran would certainly be helpful.

An obituary in the Aug. 14, 1841 issue of the WABASH COURIER tells of another Revolutionary War veteran who contributed his part to the early settlement of Vigo County.

"Died at his residence in Parke County on the 6th instant, in the 76th year of his age, Captain Daniel Stringham, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and one of the first settlers of Vigo County, having arrived at Fort Harrison immediately after the close of the war. He was born in New York (we believe Orange County) on the 5th of July, 1765, and although quite a youth, entered with ardor the army of the Revolution."

"He was distinguished through life, his kind, urbane and hospitable disposition, and none have died leaving fewer enemies. His son, Commodore Stringham, distinguished himself during the late war in the capacity of Midshipman, and now ranks among the foremost officers of the Navy."

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Northwest of Lewis, Ind., in Pierson township, is the old Taylor Graveyard. The cemetery is located in the center of Section 27, Township 10, Range 8. Here lies JAMES TAYLOR whose death in 1828 at the age of 80 years would seem to indicate Revolutionary War service if he were in America at the time of the war, 1776 to 1783.

There are few references to the man in county histories. In 1817, there is a land transfer recorded for James Taylor. Anyone having information about him is invited to contact the writer.

Next month's column completes the Bicentennial year's series and tells of John Thomas, William Thomas and James Thompson...

Revolutionary Soldiers (T.H.)

Historically

Community Affairs File

Speaking

Ts DEC 5 1976

By DOROTHY J. CLARK



This column concludes the twelve-part series of the biographical sketches of the Revolutionary War veterans who had some direct connection with the early history of Vigo County, Ind. If readers have missed any of the previously published columns they may contact the writer and learn where to obtain all of them in published form.

GENERAL JOHN THOMAS was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. He was born April 10, 1763, in Frederick County, Virginia, and died in Vigo County, Indiana, on Oct. 16, 1838.

He married first Susannah Hodgen in Virginia, and patented lands on the Green River as early as 1786. He was one of the four Major Generals of the Kentucky Militia in the War of 1812.

After the death of his first wife in Larue County, Kentucky, he married her half-sister, Mrs. Rebecca Hodgen Keith, in 1831. Following this marriage, they resided for a time at her home on a farm near Indian Creek in Floyd County, Indiana, some five miles from New Albany.

After her death, he removed the family to Washington County, Ind. Two years later he moved to the farm of his son, Owen, in Vigo County, nine miles from Terre Haute, where he died about 1838.

Besides his son, Owen, General Thomas had the following children by his first wife: Isaac, who married Polly Watts and died in 1827 in Hardin County, Ky.; Robert

Hodgen, who married Letitia Miller; Henry, who married Sally Thomas; Hardin, who married Sarah Larue; Joseph, who went to Illinois; and Hezekiah, who married Lucretia Thomas.

The father of General Thomas was given as Owen, and his mother was Mary Hardin, the daughter of Major John Hardin of George's Creek, Pa. Another source gives his father as Henry Thomas, born about 1738, and died 1804 in Hardin Co., Ky. Henry was listed in the Halifax County, Va., tax lists of 1785.

Both wives of General Thomas, Susannah and Rebecca, were the daughters of John Hodgen.

General Thomas lies buried in Old Brown (Union Baptist) Cemetery. The original tombstone's worn inscription reads: "General John Thomas, Commander of the Kentucky Troops at New Orleans in 1815."

The Kentucky State

Historical Society was able to furnish the following information about his military service. The three Kentucky regiments which were organized for the New Orleans campaign in October, 1814, were commanded by Major General John Thomas. He had served in the Revolution under Capt. Robert Ferrel, Major Lowder, Col. Zachariah Morgan, Gen. George Rogers Clark, in Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1781. In 1782, he served under Capt. John Vantress and Col. Floyd.

Appointed a Captain of a company in the 2nd Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Militia in 1812, he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel a few weeks later. There were no full Colonels in the Volunteer service at that time. At the battle of New Orleans, he was in command of all Kentucky regiments.

WILLIAM THOMAS was born in 1754 in Virginia. He enlisted Feb. 17, 1776, and engaged in the battles of Trenton, Germantown and Brandywine, serving with the 5th Virginia Militia as a private soldier under Capt. Andrew Russell. Proof of this military service is found in the official War Department records.

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He married Margaret Marshall, and they had the following children: Joseph, who married Polly Chambers; Abijah, who married Nancy Hansbrough; William, unmarried; Rebecca, who married Samuel Chambers; Nancy, who married Joseph Liston; Emmett, who married James Pogue; Elizabeth, who married James Wilkens; Polly, who married Joseph French; and Elijah, who married Sally Pound.

William Thomas' wife died Dec. 21, 1824, aged 66 years. He died Jan. 28, 1828, aged 74 years. Both lie buried in the Prairie Creek Cemetery located in the northeast part of Section 34, Township 10, Range 10, at Middletown, Ind. His grave is described as No. 1, Lot 72, and there is a government marker.

Listed in the Act of 1818, he was exempt from state and county taxes in 1826. The earliest county record found was the recording of his cattle mark in the 1819 estray records, the same year he was chosen as a grand juror for the county court.

Family records tell of the father of William Thomas who came from Wales and died in the War with Great Britain.

over

His wife's name was Emmet Evans.

The Thomas home was a large stone house near Richmond, Va. After serving for seven years under Gen. Washington, he married Margaret Marshall and they moved to Lexington, Ky., and in 1800, to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1811, to near Vincennes, Indiana, and lived in the fort. In 1816, they moved to Vigo County, where he died in 1828. Several of his descendants still live in the area.

JAMES THOMPSON was born about 1763, and died after 1835. Not listed in O'Byrne's Roster, it is not known if he is one of the several veterans of the Revolutionary War of the same name listed in the DAR Patriot Index.

He was listed in the Act of 1832, and was 72 years old in the Pension Report of 1835 and living in Vigo County. Later research by Mrs. O'Byrne shows he lived in Vigo County, but left for Illinois and possibly died there. This has not been proved.

A marriage record in Vigo County, dated Jan. 13, 1821, for a James Thompson and Susan Paddock was found. It was certainly not beyond the realm of possibility this could be the veteran of the Revolutionary War at the age of 58 years marrying again. Or, it could be a son? Or no connection at all? It is a fairly common name.

Anyone having any information about this veteran is invited to contact the writer.

Time, weather, vandalism and so-called progress are rapidly eroding our pioneer cemeteries. In the future, searchers may not be able to locate and read these grave markers.

To come face to face with an ancient tombstone inscribed with the name of a man born before the American Revolution takes one back in time with a truly emotional impact. During the Bicentennial, communities all over the country have been locating and marking graves of these veterans, but there will be many not found and lost to history forever.

It has been said, "A man who is not proud of his ancestry will never leave anything for which his posterity may be proud of him."

And Daniel Webster said, "Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world."

Clark, Dorothy

By Dorothy Clark



Community Affairs File
**Vigo County Pioneer,
Soldier Profiled**

TS MAY 8 1977

Revolutionary Soldiers. (TH)

We're always delighted when new information comes in on people, places and events of local history to add to our knowledge. Just recently more information came in on the family of John Hamilton, Revolutionary soldier and early Vigo County pioneer.

A descendant living in Dallas, Texas, sent in several pages of notes he had compiled on the Revolutionary War veteran who was an early settler of Terre Haute and lies buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, the city's oldest cemetery.

John Hamilton was born in 1754 in Virginia. Family tradition and DAR records disagree as to whether it was Norfolk or Augusta county, but at least it was in southwestern Virginia. His wife's name was Mary, maiden name unknown.

Toward the end of 1775, he enlisted in the Continental Army service in Virginia. He brought a group of recruits to Pittsburgh in 1776, where he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on Dec. 16, in Capt. Benjamin Harrison's Company, 13th Virginia Regiment Continental Line, commanded by Col. William Russell.

This regiment marched to Philadelphia in 1777, arriving in June, where it participated in engagements at the River of Elk and the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

In 1778, the regiment made several excursions against the Indians in "western country." On Sept. 14, 1778, the regiment was designated the 9th Virginia.

John Hamilton resigned from the service due to fatigue on Nov. 23, 1778, then holding a Captain's Commission.

After the war, he moved to Allegheny County, near Pittsburgh, Pa., where he engaged in trade with the Indians. He spoke five Indian dialects. At one time he was in partnership with his half-brother, James Reed, who died in 1800.

Records show that he received 2,666 acres of land for his service during the Revolution. Whether or not he occupied this land at any time is not known.

In 1789, he and his family moved to Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, Ohio. Later they moved to Butler County, Ohio. In 1816, he moved to Terre Haute, along with some of his children and their families, and

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bought lots at the original land sale on Oct. 30-31, 1816.

He sold his farm for \$14,000, but was defrauded of the money and he applied for a pension May 24, 1818. On Jan. 15, 1820, he was placed on the pension roll. His service record is detailed in File No. S-36568, National Archives.

At his death on Sept. 22, 1822 in Terre Haute, John Hamilton was buried in Old Indian Orchard Burying Ground. When Woodlawn Cemetery was first opened in 1838-9, his body was reinterred there, just south of the main entrance in an unmarked grave.

One hundred and twenty years later, Fort Harrison Chapter DAR located the grave, and obtained a white marble tombstone from the U.S. Government. On the Fourth of July, 1958, a ceremony was held dedicating the new grave marker which reads: "John Hamilton, 2nd Lt., 13th Va. Regt., Rev. War, 1754-1822."

Children of John and Mary Hamilton were: James, William, John Jr., Mary, Rawley and Sarah E.

James Hamilton, born in 1779 in Pennsylvania, owned land in Butler County, Ohio in 1801. In May, 1816, he was at or near Natchez, Mississippi, and was living at Memphis, Tenn., in 1830.

William Hamilton, born 1781 in Pennsylvania, died in Vermillion County, Ind., in 1846. He married first in 1815, Margaret Pierce; second, July 9, 1828, Gulielema Bailey at Terre Haute. After 1818, he lived in Vermillion County and had several children including William Jr. and Fanny. William Jr.'s daughter, Della, married Frank Gosnell, and had Robert, Emma, Lloyd R., Esther and Wayne H., all of Terre Haute. Fanny married and lived in Kansas City, Mo.

John Hamilton Jr., born 1783, died Dec. 1, 1836 (see next week's column).

Mary Hamilton, born 1785 in Pennsylvania, married Robert Nelson and died in 1819. She had a son, James, whose descendants lived in Terre Haute.

Rawley, born about 1787 in Pennsylvania, married Ed Delk on Feb. 19, 1822. Their one son, John Delk, married Bertha Eden, but there were no children.

Sarah E. Hamilton, born

March 15, 1789, died April 7, 1874 in Chicago. She married first, in 1812, Richard Jaques. Her second marriage in 1831 was to James Bissex. Her third marriage was to Christopher Barkenbile who moved to Terre Haute in 1816 and on to Chicago in 1834.

In 1852, she said under oath that she was the only heir at law of Capt. John Hamilton, deceased, which would imply that all of his other children were then deceased. She was applying for some money due him as a pensioner.

In another letter related to this matter, Mrs. Sarah Hamilton Barkenbile said that John Hamilton was an "own cousin of the great Alexander Hamilton." Later investigation indicated that a relationship closer than third cousin was not possible.

Sarah's descendants included John W. Jaques by her first marriage, a grandson of the Revolutionary War soldier, John Hamilton.

The Hamilton Family— Some More History

Ts MAY 15 1977 Community Affairs File



Last week's column related the life story of John Hamilton (1754-1822), the Revolutionary War veteran who lies buried in Woodlawn Cemetery—the role he played as an officer in the Virginia Continental Line and as an Indian trader and his arrival in Vigo county with his family.

John and his wife, Mary, had at least six children. They were James, William, John Jr., Mary, Rawley (a daughter) and Sarah.

John Hamilton Jr. (1783-1836) was born near Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa. He married Anne Wilson in Butler County, Ohio, on Sept. 18, 1806.

He entered the armed services in the War of 1812, becoming a captain in February, 1813, when the Third Regiment of Ohio Militia under Col. James Miller marched to join the Northwestern Army commanded by Major-General William Henry Harrison at Fort Meigs. While there, Capt. Hamilton was ordered by Gen. Harrison on several hazardous expeditions to the lake, all of which he fulfilled satisfactorily.

On May 4, 1813, Gen. Harrison ordered Capt. Hamilton to take such persons as he might select and deliver verbal orders to Gen. Green Clay, then approaching Ft. Meigs. Hamilton chose Capt. Shaw and Ensign Harper, secured several cannon spikes and received last orders from Gen. Harrison.

They left the fort at 1 a.m., making their way through Indian lines and delivered the orders. He then marched with Col. Dudley's troops down the west side of the Maumee toward the British Batteries.

Hamilton spiked a British cannon, struck and tore down one of the stands of British colors at this battery and fled to the woods with Dudley's regiment. He was taken prisoner in this engagement which resulted in Dudley's defeat.

Hamilton received a shot through the left knee during the battle which left him permanently disabled. He was nicknamed "Capt. Black Jack" Hamilton as a result of his war record. He was placed on the pension rolls on March 4, 1814, and continued to receive his pension until his death.

On Feb. 5, 1815, Dr. Jacob Lewis certified that Capt. John Hamilton was permanently dis-

abled due to a bullet having passed through his left knee. Dr. Lewis was at St. Mary's when John Hamilton was there recovering from his wound.

The next day, Dr. Sam Milliken of Hamilton, Ohio, examined Capt. Hamilton and found him lame as a result of his battle wound.

In 1816, he moved to Terre Haute with his father, and either he or his father was one of the first three county commissioners when Vigo County was organized.

In 1828, two doctors in Cincinnati certified that he was permanently disabled as the bullet injured the nerves and weakened the knee. The certification was signed by Isaac G. Burnet, mayor of Cincinnati, and W.H. Harrison verified the signature as recorder of Hamilton County, Ohio. He was to become President of the United States.

Hamilton's petition to Congress that year told in detail of his battle wound, service record and the fact that he had received a ten dollar a month pension (a rate due an ensign) instead of the \$13.33 per month due a captain. He begged the Congress to pay him the \$529 he felt was due him, and stated that "his lame leg was now worse than it had ever been before."

In December, 1840, the Treasury Department paid John's children his pension arrears after his death on Dec. 1, 1836.

Sometime prior to May 2, 1835, Hamilton moved to Texas with his sons, James, William and Alexander. According to records in the General Land Office in Austin, he served in the Texas army from July 3, (over)

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1836, to Oct. 3, 1836, and, as a result, his heirs received a "league and a labor of land" in Robertson colony, Brazoria County, Texas.

His son, John III, went to Texas in late 1836-37. His daughter, Mary, and her family arrived in Texas after that date.

John Hamilton died at Matagorda, Brazoria County. Court records show that the land was divided among his five children. The earliest tax rolls of Bastrop County, Texas, in 1838, list all four sons.

His son, James, (1808 or 1809 - 1890 or 1900), never married. He served in the Tumlinson Rangers, 1836-8, and moved to Llano County, Texas after 1850 with his brother, Alexander.

John Hamilton III (1809 or 1810-1860) married in Vigo County in 1830 to Lavinia Scott (1812-1895). They migrated to Texas in 1836 or 1837 with three children, and lived on a farm near Webberville, Travis County, Texas.

William (1811-1861) married Louisa Hill in 1838 and moved to near Webberville by 1840. They had seven children, one of them the great-grandmother of Banks McLaurin Jr., the greatgreat-great-great-grandson of John Hamilton Sr., who is interested in tracing the family tree.

Mary Hamilton (1814-1863) married John W. Mullen (1818-1894).

Alexander (1819 or 1820 to 1890 or 1900), the only child born in Indiana (as all his brothers and sisters were born in Ohio), never married. He survived being struck by lightning after moving to Llano County, Texas.

Ts JUL 2 1978

By Dorothy Clark

More information received about soldiers in Revolution

x Revolutionary Soldiers (TH)



During the Bicentennial year, one "Historically Speaking" column each month was devoted to the information on the Revolutionary War soldiers known to have lived in Vigo county and the grave locations of those veterans who died here.

Several hundred of the printed booklets about these pioneers were purchased by descendants and history lovers, and a few are still available by contacting this writer.

However, now more information has been received to make the history of these men more complete.

Mrs. Eugene Propst, Route 4, Paris, Ill., wrote concerning Daniel Rhoads, her great-great-great-grandfather. This Revolutionary War soldier lies buried in Ogden Cemetery, Edgar County, near Paris, in Symmes Township, where he lived after settling in Illinois.

His land located six miles southeast of Paris was deeded by President Andrew Jackson on Oct. 28, 1835. Succeeding generations of the family have lived on this farm and none other than direct descendants have ever lived there.

Mrs. Propst is a member of Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter of DAR because of this ancestor.

Conflicting information had been found showing his burial to be in Pisgah Cemetery, but Mrs. Propst has proven this incorrect.

Daniel Rhoads' second wife, Elizabeth Newman Rhoads, is buried by his side in Ogden Cemetery. Mrs. Propst wondered if his first wife, Eva Faust Rhoads could be buried in Pisgah, and if this could have caused the confusion.

The new DAR Ancestor Roster shows that Vigo County can claim another Revolutionary War soldier. These records show that Henry McBroom, born 1750's in Scotland or Ireland, died in Vigo County in 1825. He was married about 1786 to Nancy Jones, who died in 1842 in Fountain County.

Their 11 children were William, John, Edward, Henry, Elizabeth, Andrew, James Wesley, Nancy, Polly, Roxanna and Sally.

Henry McBroom served in Captain Phillip Allbright's Company of Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Miles.

On September 1, 1776, he was in camp near King's Bridge, according to a descendant who became a member of DAR because of his proven military service.

According to information received from Jay B. Davenport, Anderson, James Taylor, Revolutionary War soldier, is buried in the old Taylor Cemetery in Pierson Township, Vigo County.

His headstone states he died Feb. 20, 1828, aged 80 years. His wife, Nancy, is buried by his side. Her stone gives her date of death as March 19, 1857, aged 79 years, some 30 years younger than

he and probably a later marriage.

According to the late Minnie Taylor Brunker, the granddaughter of James Taylor, he was the son of Zachariah Taylor, and came to Indiana from Nelson County, Kentucky, sometime between 1816 and 1820. Family tradition has it that he originally came from Orange County, Virginia, and was of the same family as the former President Zachary Taylor.

The known children of James Taylor were George, born about 1806 in Kentucky; Jacob, born about 1809 in Kentucky and married Eleanor Whitaker in 1831 in Vigo County (they helped form and build Shady Grove Church in Pierson Township in 1867); Rachel Taylor born about 1810 in Kentucky, married Elijah Whittaker in 1831 in Vigo County; James, born 1816 in

Kentucky; Nicholas born 1820 in Indiana, married Nancy Douglas in Vigo County in 1843.

It is said that Washington Taylor, who married Jane Lawson in 1847, is the son of James, but this has not been proven.

According to family tradition, James Taylor gave the land for the Taylor Cemetery, as well as land for a school and the church near the graveyard. Records show the first Baptist church was formed in Pierson Township in 1824. The minister was Rev. Pierson, and the Taylors and Piersons intermarried and were related as far back as the late 1700's in Nelson County, Kentucky.

Next week's column will continue with new information learned about the Revolutionary War soldiers of Vigo County.

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Ts JUL 9 1978

By Dorothy Clark

Hint Revolutionary War veteran buried in unmarked Vigo grave

Community Affairs File



Last week's column told of new information received on Vigo county's Revolutionary War soldiers, and this column tells of the alleged veteran, Benjamin Siner, who lies buried in the Old Union Baptist Cemetery in Vigo county in an unmarked grave near a grave marked by a large headstone inscribed with the name Thompson.

According to new information received from Jay Brunker Davenport, of Anderson, Indiana, Benjamin Siner enlisted at the age of sixteen in Culpepper county,

Virginia, and served under General Daniel Morgan in the Revolutionary War.

He married Polly Malady on Jan. 23, 1797 in Bedford county, Virginia. They came to Breckinridge county, Kentucky, sometime before 1809, where he owned large tracts of land. However, due to his discouragement over land disputes, he moved to Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1821, and a short time later to Vigo county where he lived east of Pimento until his death in 1829.

His family joined the newly

established Union Baptist church, but Benjamin Siner remained an Episcopalian until he died.

His children were Clemmy, who married William Curry; Fanny, who married Eli St. Clair; Allie, who married William Hodges; Joe; Nelson, who married Desdemona Shelburn; Polly, who married Benjamin Harris; James, who married Matilda Evans; Hugh, who married Ruhama (or Ruhanie) Welch; Benjamin, who married Nancy Coffman; John Maladay, who married Rebecca Pound; and Ancil.

Proof of his military service is still needed.

PIERSON INFO

Mrs. Lois McCammon of Sullivan, Indiana, sent new information about Moses Pierson (1765-1834). He enlisted at the age of thirteen years in the summer of 1778, under the command of Captain Henry Southard, quartermaster department, Somerset county, New Jersey, and drove an army supply wagon.

His pension application states that his mother had died and his father broke up housekeeping and went to Pennsylvania, leaving him on his own in New Jersey. Because he was quite an expert in managing horses, he was advised to enlist.

In the storming of Stony Point, he was in the rear of the army with his wagon when the British took the place and barely escaped capture as a prisoner of war.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, he went to Kentucky and enlisted for one year under Captain Platt to go against the Wabash Indians. He helped build a large fort on the Wabash river which he called "O Post".

After his term of service expired, he returned to Kentucky and married, living

there until moving to Vigo county about 1830.

He applied for a pension on Feb. 10, 1834, and died before the end of the month. His application was rejected for lack of proof of military service as late as 1852.

According to Masters "History of Baptists in Kentucky", Moses Pierson, the second pastor of Cox's Creek Church, was born in New Jersey in 1765 of strict Presbyterian parents. He followed William Taylor to Kentucky in 1784, and soon after married Taylor's daughter.

The book states, "Mr. Pierson was among the first converts baptized into the church. He was ordained to the ministry in January, 1804, and on the death of Mr. Taylor in 1809, was chosen pastor of the church, where he served until 1825.

"Elder Pierson was a very peculiar man and had little education. He was nicknamed 'Old Peradventure' because he used that word so often, but always mispronouncing it. His voice was harsh and unmusical, and yet regardless of all these disadvantages, this pioneer preacher labored twenty years, led in gathering several churches, and baptized many happy converts."

Pierson married Dorcas Taylor (1737-1809) in 1787 in Nelson county, Kentucky. Their children (not in order of birth) were Wyllis (or Willis), Eunice, Rachel, Isaac, Moses, Taylor, Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth and John.

The above-named Taylor Pierson's son Clay is the grandfather of Mrs. McCammon who so kindly sent in the family records.

There are still a few copies of the booklet published in 1976 entitled REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS OF VIGO COUNTY, and they are available from the writer, or the Historical Museum.

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Historically Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK



The term "Whig" and "Tory" were taken from the political vocabulary of Great Britain and were first used here to distinguish the opposing parties in the Revolution, about 1770.

The term "Whig" originated during the reign of Charles II, or about that time. Bishop Burnet, in his "History of His Own Times", gave this explanation: "The southwest countries of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that came from the north; and, from a word, "Whiggam", used in driving their horses, all that drove were called "Whiggamores", and shorter, "Whigs".

History records that when the people rose up in protest and marched several thousand strong on Edinburgh, praying and preaching all the way, their line of march became known as Whiggamore's inroad, and ever after that "all that opposed the courts" came, in contempt, to be called Whigg. From Scotland the word was brought into England, where it became an unhappy term of distinction. Subsequently, all whose party bias was democratic were called Whigs.

The origin of the word "tory" is not so well attested. The Irish malcontents, half robbers and half insurgents, who harassed the English in Ireland at the time of the massacre in 1640, were the first to whom this epithet was applied. It was also applied to the court party as a term of reproach.

One version of the origin of the word "Yankee" and "Yankee Doodle" was found in Thatcher's Military Journal. It seems a farmer in Cambridge, Mass., named Jonathan Hastings in 1713 used it as a favorite cant word to express excellence, as a "yankee" good horse or "yankee" good cider.

The students of the college, hearing him use it a great deal, adopted it, and called him "Yankee Jonathan"; and, as he was rather a weak man, the students, when they wished to denote a character of that kind, would call him "Yankee Jonathan."

Like other cant words, it spread, and came finally to be applied to the New Englanders as a term of reproach. Some suppose the term to be the Indian corruption of the word English, Yengles, Yangles, Yankles, and finally Yankee.

A song called "Yaknkee Doodle" was written by a British sergeant at Boston, in

1775, to ridicule the people there, when the American army under Washington was encamped at Cambridge and Roxbury.

The original lyrics of the song were as follows:

"Once on a time old Johnny Bull flew in a raging fury,
And swore that Jonathan should have no trials, sir, by jury;
That no elections should be held across the briny waters;
And now said he, I'll tax the tea of all his sons and daughters.

Then down he sat in burly state, and blustered like a grampus,
And in derision made a tune called Yankee Doodle Dandy.
Yankee Doodle, these are the facts, Yankee Doodle Dandy.
My son of wax, your tea I'll tax, you Yankee Doodle Dandy.

John sent the tea from o'er the sea, with heavy duties rated,
But whether hyson or bohea I never heard it stated.
Then Jonathan to pout began - he laid a strong embargo;
I'll drink no tea, by Jove so he threw over-board the cargo.

Then Johnny sent a regiment, big words and looks to bandy,
Whose martial band, when near the land, played Yankee Doodle Dandy.
Yankee Doodle, keep it up, Yankee Doodle Dandy;
I'll poison with a tax your cup, you Yankee Doodle Dandy.

A long war then they had, in which John was at last defeated,
And Yankee Doodle was the march to which his troops retreated.
Cute Jonathan, to see them fly, could not restrain his laughter;
That tune, said he, suits to a T. I'll sing it ever after.

Old John's face, to his disgrace, was flushed with beer and brandy,
E'en while he swore to sing no more this Yankee Doodle Dandy.
Yankee Doodle, ho, ha, he, Yankee Doodle Dandy.
We kept the tune, but not the tea, Yankee Doodle Dandy.

I've told you now the origin of this most lively ditty,
Which Johnny Bull dislikes as dull and stupid,
what a pity
With Hail Columbia it is sung, in chorus full and hearty,
On land and main we breathe the strain John made for his tea party.

No matter how we rhyme the words, the music speaks them handy,
And where's the fair can't sing the air of Yankee Doodle Dandy
Yankee Doodle, firm and true, Yankee Doodle Dandy
Yankee Doodle, doodle doo, Yankee Doodle Dandy."

The common expression "Mind your p's and q's", had its origin in the ale houses of the early days, when it was customary to keep each man's

account upon the wall or door. At the head of the bill would be the initials P and Q, which stood for pints and quarts, and as the numbers mounted up, we can imagine one kindly rustic saying to another, "Mind your p's and q's."

You all know the old song, "Sing a Song of Sixpence." Have you ever read what it meant? The four and twenty black birds represent 24 hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, the top crust is the sky. The opening of the pie is dawn, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is "a dainty dish to set before the King."

The King, who is represented as sitting in his parlor counting his money, is the sun; while the gold pieces that slip through his fingers are golden sunshine. The Queen, who sits in the dark kitchen, is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight.

The industrious maid, who is in the garden at work before the King (the sun) has risen, the day (dawn) and clothes she hangs out are the clouds, while the bird which so tragically ends the song by "nipping off her nose" is the hour of sunset.

So, we have the whole day — in a pie.

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Historically Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Rev. Soldiers (T.H.) 10-3-76



The year of 1816 has been fixed as the real beginning of the grand movement of pioneers to what is now Vigo County, but was known as Knox County, then Sullivan County, before 1818.

At least 33 veterans of the American Revolution have some direct connection with the early years of Vigo County. Born in far scattered places, they entered the army, fought for the colonies' freedom from England's tyranny, and then moved on west to take up bounty lands and become Hoosier pioneers.

Many descendants of BENJAMIN SINER have worked all their lives trying to prove the military service of this man in the Revolutionary War, but to no avail. He is not listed in the DAR Patriot Index, nor in O'Byrne's Roster.

Family letters of his grandchildren, with memories clouded by time of what they had heard their parents tell of their grandfather, and what they could remember (or believed they could remember) are in my files.

One such letter states, "A blacksmith and wagon maker by trade, he could make a plow with a wooden mould board equal to steel in the present day."

Family tradition has it that Benjamin Siner (or Signer) was born near London, England, and came to this country at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Some accounts give his age at 16 years, making his birth in 1760. He is supposed to have enlisted in Culpepper County, Virginia, and served eight years.

All accounts tell of his being in the Battle of Cowpens and at the surrender of Cornwallis. Another letter says, "His duties while in service was as gunman. He fired the cannon."

Siner is alleged to have returned to England to marry Mary "Polly" Malladay (also spelled Maldery, Maladay, etc.)

His known children were Frances (Fanny) Siner, born 1797 in Virginia, who married Eli St. Clair in 1812 in Kentucky; James Siner, born 1806 in Virginia, who married Matilda Evans; Hugh Lawson Siner, born 1811 in Virginia, who married Ruhama Welch; and John M. Siner, born 1822 in Nelson County, Ky., who married Rebecca Pound.

Benjamin Siner died in August, 1826, and his estate was probated in the Vigo County Court. Land for a cemetery was given to the Union Church by the Siner family before his death.

Abstracts show the land lying in the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 10, Range 8. Four minor children of Benjamin and Polly were lawful heirs of the land appraised at \$100, but sold for \$88 at the advice of Joseph Liston, guardian, to the highest bidder, Moses Pierson, on March 29, 1833.

One acre, 92 1/2 perches, was included within the graveyard, according to Vigo County Record Book, Vol. 1, page 50. Deed Records Book 4, page 262, shows the deed signed by Eli Sinklear and Fanny, Joseph Liston, guardian, and by other children: James Siner, Nelson, Siner, William Curry, who had married Clemmy Ann Siner, and John Hodges, who had married Ally Siner.

Benjamin Siner's widow, Polly, married William Harris, of Fairbanks, Ind. Siner's estate was finally settled in January, 1831. There are 217 separate references to the same Siner in one county history alone, but no proof of his Revolutionary War service.

Tradition has it that the children of Benjamin Siner planted a burr oak seed at the grave, and it grew into a very large tree. During World War II, it was cut down for lumber, but the huge stump, five to six feet in diameter, is still there to mark the site.

The sixteen-foot log was taken out, but the rest was left to be cleared out, and poison ivy soon covered all in the Old Brown Cemetery, or Union Baptist Cemetery, across the road from the little church. I have photographs of the stump and gravesite taken in 1959.

DANIEL SOESBE (also spelled Solsby, Solsbe, Soesby, etc.) was born April 15, 1755. He enlisted September, 1776, for three months, but served three years as a private in Capt. Van Swearingen's company, Col. Macey's Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was discharged at Fort Pitt in 1779. Later this company was attached to Col. Morgan's Rifle Regiment.

In 1781, he married Rachel Bircham (1765-1844) and had eleven children. They were John, 1782; Susannah, 1785; Margaret, 1787; Daniel Jr., 1789; Rachel, 1791; Mary, 1794; Sarah, 1795; Samuel, 1797; Martha, 1799; William, 1801, and Asenath, 1803.

Rachel died Feb. 8, 1844, aged 78 years, and Daniel died March 4, 1841, aged 85 years. Both are buried in Hull Cemetery, located in the southwest part of Section 21, Township 11, Range 9, in Honey Creek Township. His grave is marked with a government tombstone.

Proof of his military service is found in his Pension Claim W. 9666, allowed in 1832.

Some additional family information has been found. His daughter, Rachel, married Hezekiah Harbert, and their son, Solomon Harbert, married Amadine Watson. The Harbert's daughter, Lucinda, married William Henry Clark, and their daughters entered the DAR on the eligibility provided by their great grandfather, Daniel Solsbee.

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The March 27, 1841 issue of the WABASH COURIER contains the obituary notice: "Died on the fourth day of March, 1841, at his residence in Honey Creek Township in this county, Mr. Daniel Soesbe, in the 86th year of his age. He served three years as a soldier in our Revolutionary struggle and bore an active part in the scenes of that trying period. He emigrated to Shelby County, Kentucky, soon after the Revolution and there underwent all the difficulties and privations incident to Indian warfare. For a number of years, he has resided in Vigo County and leaves behind him a good name as a legacy to his children. He was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church."

On May 27, 1928, his grave in Hull Cemetery was officially marked with a white marble government tombstone. Ceremonies were conducted by Fort Harrison Chapter, DAR.

Next month's column will tell of William Bildad Soule, Daniel Stringham and James Taylor...

Historically *Rev. Soldiers - TH* Speaking

By DOROTHY J. CLARK



The first settlers came to Vigo County in 1810, but it wasn't until after the War of 1812, sometimes called the Second Revolutionary War, was over that the real tide of emigrants began to pour in. Land in Vigo County was offered for sale at the Vincennes Land Office. The Indian problem was nearly solved, and the veterans of the War of 1812 (in many cases also veterans of the American Revolution 1776-83) returned to the older settlements and fully informed their friends and families about the new and beautiful country of the Wabash Valley.

Both Joseph Mitchell and Zenas Mitchell Sr. were among the honored guests who attended the 4th of July celebration in Otter Creek township in 1825 as heroes of the Revolutionary War.

The DAR Patriot Index lists two of the name Joseph Mitchell who died before 1825, and none of the name Zenas Mitchell. Neither man is listed in O'Byrne's Roster. Nor could I find mention of either of the veterans in the local histories.

In the 1820 Vigo County census there are seven Mitchell families listed in the same vicinity, some on neighboring farms. There was Zenas and his wife, over 45 years of age, and three children: William and his wife, under 45 years, with four children under ten; Azariah and Joseph were listed together, indicating son and father, or two brothers and

their families (four adults and six children under one cabin roof); James and wife, under 26 years, had three small children; Elijah and wife, also with small children; and Robert and wife, with four children.

By the 1830 census, Zenas Mitchell and his wife were 60-70, and their household held nine more people. Azariah, Thomas, Erastus and Joseph were ten years older, so were their children. Joseph and his wife, about 70 years old, had no one else in their household.

A biography of John S. Mitchell, born 1814 in Ontario County, N.Y., was found which told of "his parents Zenas and Eleanor Race Mitchell. The father enlisted in the War of 1776 when 16 years old, serving until the close of the war. In 1816, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1818, he went to Vigo County, Ind., and built the first mill while living in Fort Harrison. He moved on to Illinois territory."

Miss Margaret Waters, professional genealogist of Indianapolis, informed me that Zenas Mitchell was living in Harrison township, Vigo County, Ind., in 1826. His relative was Joseph, and they were supposed to be from Genesee County, N.Y.

The Illinois history tells how Zenas Mitchell moved to Coles County, Ill., when Illinois was a territory and celebrated

statehood by lighting several tallow candles. Zenas Mitchell built the first saw and grist mill in Coles County and also built the first school house. In early life, he was an old-line Whig and was sent from his district to the state legislature. He was a strict Temperance man. His death was caused by a cyclone.

Mrs. Mitchell died in Vermillion County, Ill. They were the parents of nine children: Francis, John S., Joseph, Ira, Eli, Bradford, Orson, Louisa, and Diana, who married Col. Merrill.

If there is further knowledge of either Zenas or Joseph Mitchell, their Revolutionary War service, their burial places, etc., please contact the writer.

EBENEZER PADDOCK SR. was born in 1740 in Maryland. He served as a soldier at Fort Pitt for 142 days under Capt. David Rogers. Proof of this exists as his name appears on the payroll. His residence during the War was Augusta, Va.

About 1774, he married Keziah Case, probably in Washeo, Pa. Their children were: Henry, born 1775, who married Miriam Payne; William, born 1779, who married Sarah Waits; Ebenezer Jr., born 1783, who married Nancy Ferguson; Rhoda, born 1797, who married Jesse Rassel (or Rozzel); John, born 1802, who married first Leatha Ferguson, daughter of Athel Ferguson and a niece of

the above named Nancy Ferguson, and married second Mary Thompson; Mary, who married Benjamin Harris; Rebecca, who married Elijah Payne, and second, Athol Ferguson; Sarah, who married James Thompson; and Rachel, who never married. Another source lists Samuel Paddock (1806-78) as another son of Ebenezer. He became a wealthy pork packer here.

Col. Ebenezer Paddock and his brothers, John and William, came to Vigo County from Ohio in 1817 or 1818, and were among the first settlers along the old Army Road in Prairie Creek township. One source stated, "A large family of descendants came of these three brothers. The Colonel was one of the prominent men of the county, and all were noted as men of public spirit and enterprise in developing the resources of the new country."

Signatures of Ebenezer Paddock Sr. and Jr. were found as witnesses on a will dated 1819. Junior was chosen a petit juror in 1819. References in county histories after 1830, and some prior to that date, refer to Junior, but I include them for their interest in local history. One of them served as a county commissioner in 1827. On Feb. 15, 1830, Ebenezer Paddock married Amanda Shattuck. He was county commissioner when the first little courthouse was completed 1832-3, and on June 13, 1868, when it was abandoned by the courts and used only as a meeting place, Ebenezer Paddock was nominated for the office of county commissioner by the Democratic Party.

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~~Ebenezer~~ Paddock Sr. died in Vigo County about 1830, and was buried in New Harmony Cemetery located in Section 3, Twp. 10, Range 10, in Prairieton township. For some reason, he is not listed in O'Byrne's Roster, but some of his descendants are members of DAR. Goodness knows, many more are eligible.

Next month's column will tell of Joshua Patrick, Moses Pierson and Ethan Pomeroy.